密勒氏評論報

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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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SHANGHAI IS AGAIN the battle ground of the political parties in China. The politicians have fallen upon this city like a cloud of locusts. Since Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi left for Canton some two years ago to establish a government there Shanghai has been comparatively free from political intrigue, but the return of the old parliamentarians to the city has brought with it all of the intrigue and scheming which during 1919 and the early part of 1920 made Shanghai the political center of China. Peking parties have sent representatives here to organize their political power in the Parliament which is to meet in August. The stumbling block is the Southern Parliamentary Group which has to date withstood all temptation and has firmly adhered to the principle that the government of Sun Yat-sen must be recognized. The dominating leader of the Southern Parliamentary Group is a Chihli man, Sung Hung-yi. For seven years he has lived the life of a pauper, in dingy houses on scant fare, constantly and consistently adhering to the principle that there can be no solution of the Chinese problem save on the basis of the restoration of constitutional processes. Now that such a restoration is imminent, when Sung Hung-yi is offered wealth and the premiership and the possibility of again becoming the factor in Peking that he was during the first incumbency of Li Yuan-hung, he sits back like a stone lion and will not budge from the position that the face of Sun Yat-sen must be saved.

IT is sometimes to be doubted whether Sung Hung-yi's obduracy is really of service to the country. The question of the reunification of China must be solved and the sooner it is solved the greater will be the possibility of reconstruction in the country. Sung Hung-yi, who has become the greatest political factor of moment because he holds the balance of power, is preventing the consumation of the program of reunification as suggested by the present powers in Peking because he will not betray his friend and the leader of the political party of which he is a member. Perhaps from the standpoint of the immediate political situation in China, Sung Hung-yi's conduct is a nuisance. But from the viewpoint of morality it cannot be doubted that his disinclination to treachery and his insistence upon a non-opportunistic solution of the problem is gratifying and indicates that the old Confucian morality which maintained this nation for 4,000 years through civil wars, dynastic changes, famines and floods and the

onslaught of new civilizations, is not dead. There has been too much treachery in Chinese politics within the past few years. Filial piety has been forgotten; the relationship between teacher and pupil has been ignored; each man has sought his own elevation and not only disregarded the condition of his country but his responsibilility to other men. Sung Hung-yi possesses no army; he has no money; he holds no position. As a citizen of the country he expresses his opinion and immediately the politicians tremble. What then gives him this power? His power comes from the fact that at such a moment as this when he needs but name his price to obtain it he continues to live in a small Chinese house at West Gate, an ink-stained cotton cloth covering his table, no luxury, no comforts—practically the life of a small clerk. And when the great men come to Shanghai to bribe, coerce, cajole or intimidate him into consenting to their program they realize that the high official who does not fear poverty has no fear of them.

GEORGE PATULLO, an American writer has just concluded a series of articles in the *Saturday Evening Post* dealing with the "Inside Story of the A. E. F." As indicated by the title, the articles now give for the first time the real story of the American effort in the European War and Americans generally will find the series tremendously interesting, chiefly for the reason that they are made up from official records, documentary evidence and give publicity to many phases of American activity in the European War which could not be made public while the war was in progress. The remarkable part of this story for most Americans is that although every possible effort was made to induce America to enter the European struggle on the side of the Allies, that after the American forces arrived in France, just as strenuous effort was made by the various Allied politicians to prevent America from building up an independent army in France. The general idea, according to Mr. Patullo's disclosures was to prevent the building up of an American army in France, but rather to use the American troops as fillers for the depleted Allied forces. It is not our purpose to review the articles here for they must be read to be appreciated. Our purpose in referring to them is to lend additional emphasis to a discussion of Chinese-American relations which has been appearing in these columns recently.

IN the concluding article of the series which appeared in the *Post* for May 27, Mr. Patullo makes the following statement:

> "America's attitude toward French efforts to exploit its help was ably defined in a conversation between an American and a French officer. Speaking unofficially the American urged on the Frenchman that a mistake was being made in handling the Franco-American relations. In his opinion this mistake would bear heavily on France. The United States had nothing to ask of France; on the other hand, France had much to seek from America. If advantage were taken of American altruism and generosity the French might go far in winning help and sympathy from the United States. On the other hand, if the French did not take the Americans into their confidence, said the American—if they tried to fool the Americans, to use them and exploit them for political purposes—they would find people of another sort to deal with, people unsurpassed in shrewdness."

Our correspondent who has been writing under the name of "Americus," in referring to case after case of discriminations against Americans in China in favor of Japan and certain European nations, has stated that this may have the ultimate effect of causing a complete change in the traditional American attitude toward China. If there is one thing that disgusts the average American, it is ingratitude and although *ingratitude* is a rather hard word to use in describing the recent practices of the Chinese government, it just about expresses the situation. America wants nothing from China except a square deal and there is ample evidence in existence that American business has not been receiving a square deal in China for a considerable number of years. It may be all good and well for China to say that she has been forced to discriminate against Americans against her will, that other Powers with vested rights out here, have forced her to adopt the practices complained of, but this will not get very far in intelligent American circles where the real facts are known. It would be well for Chinese officials to take a lesson from the recent experience of France in respect to American public opinion. Public opinion in the United States toward France has been favorable since the days of LaFayette and it reached its highest point when the American people bent every effort to "save" France from the menace of Germany. Had the French politicians acted intelligently, they might have obtained everything they desired in the United States, even to the extent of a cancellation of the tremendous war debts. Instead of showing gratitude for assistance rendered, the French politicians attempted to exploit American friendship for purely selfish ends. The rest of the story need not be told, save to say that the French now realize their mistake and every possible effort is being made to regain their American good will. If the Chinese politicians at Peking continue their present practice of glaring discriminations against American interests—or to state the case more boldly—of defaulting upon their American obligations while meeting their obligations to European nationals, they are quite likely to find the Americans, "a people of another sort to deal with, people unsurpassed in shrewdness," to quote again from Mr. Patullo.

MR. ROBERT YOUNG, editor of the *Japan Chronicle* is the first editor in the Far East to call attention to the reported plans of the French government to devote a portion of the Boxer Indemnity to the payment of the victims of the bankrupt French Banque Industrielle of Peking. Although no definite information is available regarding the plans of the French to revive this bank and repay the depositors who lost their money through its failure, the suggestion that the French share of the Boxer indemnity be used for this purpose is indefensible on any grounds. To quote Mr. Young, "Every person with any sense of decency would like to see these (Boxer) payments abolished altogether. They were an outrage at their inception worse than that of which they constituted the revenge and now, after the great war in which such frightful things were done, the continued extortion of the Boxer payments is grotesque and hypocritical as well as unjust." There is sympathy with the French over the failure of this bank and there is hope that they may devise some method for reimbursing those who did business with it. But on the other hand to use the Boxer funds—money rightfully belonging to the Chinese people—for paying off the depositors of a bankrupt private bank will in our opinion cause a

worse reflection upon French prestige in this part of the world than was caused by the original failure of the Banque. The fact that certain Chinese officials at Peking are apparently conniving at this use of the French share of the Indemnity surplus, makes the situation all the more serious. Dr. Wellington Koo head of the New Finance Commission is reported to be working on a plan for an additional two-year suspension of the Boxer Indemnity payments on the part of all nations involved. In case he succeeds, this probably will have the effect of preventing the use of the French share of the Indemnity for the purpose of reviving a mismanaged private financial institution.

SINCE THERE HAS been considerable discussion recently of the removal of foreign post offices from China on January 1, 1923 and rumors to the effect that certain nations were planning to reserve certain offices from the general operation of the Washington resolution on this subject, it is deemed advisable here to review the action of the Washington Conference on this subject. The resolution adopted at Washington on February 1, 1922 reads as follows:

"A—Recognizing the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territorities or as otherwise specifically provided by treaty, it is resolved:

"1—The four Powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment subject to the following conditions:

"a—That an efficient Chinese postal service is maintained;

"b—That an assurance is given by the Chinese government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration so far as the status of the foreign Co-Director General is concerned.

"2—To enable China and the Powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions, this arrangement shall come into effect not later than January 1, 1923.

"B—Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies, the four Powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine in those agencies all postal matter (excepting ordinary letters, whether registered or not, which upon external examination appear plainly to contain only written matter) passing through them, with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles which are dutiable or contraband or which otherwise contravene the customs regulations or laws of China."

THE discussion of the removal of foreign post offices from China was first introduced at the sixth meeting of the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Question at the Washington Conference on November 25, 1921. The discussion was opened by Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese delegate with a general statement on the efficiency of the Chinese postal service with statistics showing the amount of mail handled by the Chinese Post Office and also figures showing the number of foreign post offices in China and the approximate amount of mail handled by them. According to Dr. Sze's figures the number of foreign post offices and agencies in China are as follows: British, 12; French 13, Japan 124, American 1. Dr. Sze then read a letter dated November 27, 1920 written by sub-assistant Postmaster General Praeger of the United States and addressed to Mr. Liou Fou Tcheng, director general of the Chinese Posts which read in part as follows:

"I am authorized by my government to express to you the sympathy of the United States with the desire of the Chinese government that all of the foreign post offices should be withdrawn from its territory and the United States will be willing to participate in a unanimous movement of all the foreign powers for the cessation of postal operations carried on by the other nations in the territory of China"

THE discussions of the matter of removal of foreign post offices from China were participated in by Senator Lodge on behalf of the United States, Sir Auckland Geddes for the British Empire, Dr. Sze for China, Mr. Viviani for France and Mr. Hanihara for Japan. The discussions lasted through several sessions of the committee and the minutes take up several pages of the official report on the Conference which was issued by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. Since the American policy on the subject of withdrawal had been plainly stated as far back as 1920, the chief interest, according to the minutes of the delegates of the other nations had to do with specific phases of the resolution which is printed in the foregoing. Mr. Balfour, for example, in the discussion which took place on November 26, was especially insistent that the present status of the foreign co-director of the Chinese posts be maintained. Mr. Viviani on behalf of the French delegation concurred in this view. Mr. Hanihara on behalf of the Japanese delegation pointed to the great number of Japanese nationals residing in China and asked for more time to consider the matter of withdrawal of the Japanese post offices and agencies. He stated that the greater number of Japanese nationals residing in China over other foreigners explained the great excess of Japanese post offices. Dr. Sze on behalf of the Chinese answered this argument by citing the fact that the Chinese post office already maintained offices in every place where there was a Japanese or other foreign post office and China was therefore ready to take over the mail service. The Japanese also objected to that part of the resolution giving the Chinese customs authorities power to examine postal matter passing through the foreign offices "with a view to determining whether they contained articles which are dutiable or contraband . . . . ." It was because of the Japanese objection that the qualifying phrase "excepting ordinary letters whether registered or not which upon external examination contain only written matter," was inserted. Senator Lodge objected to this, making the point, that it was possible to smuggle certain articles into a country even in ordinary letters. It was due to his objection that the original Japanese qualification was modified. Dr. Koo on behalf of the Chinese also raised objection to the permanence of a foreign co-director and succeeded in obtaining some modifications. In view of the tenor of these discussions and the simplicity of the final resolution which was unanimously adopted, there does not appear to be any reasons for further discussion regarding the absolute removal of foreign post offices from China, which must be not later than January 1, 1923.

Playing Uncle Sam For A Sucker

(No 3 of a series of articles dealing with Chinese-American Relations.)

UNDER THE GENERAL heading of "China on Trial" the following paragraphs appeared in the April 15 *Bulletin* of the American Asiatic Association of New York:

> "Under the Washington treaties China has had a number of heavy responsibilities thrust upon her, and it is a matter of some importance to the rest of the world whether or not she will prove capable of living up to them. As has been pointed out by observers on the spot, the one conspicuous field offered to China for proving her worth is Shantung, and the most vital thing in Shantung is the railway.
>
> "Here again there is, of course, the possibility that the brilliancy of the opening afforded China may only serve to enhance the completeness of her failure. No provision has been made to protect the Chinese people who are preparing to purchase the Japanese interest in the railway against the childish irresponsibility of the present Chinese government (this was written on April 15 and refers to the former government) or if possibly still less responsible governments in the future. The Chinese operation of railroads over which they have already acquired complete control—like the Kin-Han and the Kin-Sui—is abjectly inefficient. There is, it is clear, always the off-chance that in purchasing the Shantung Railway for China the people may lack the foresight to provide that the line shall not become a Tuchun's plaything and a delight for truculent joy-riding soldiers. In that case they will not only have failed to acquire a valuable asset for themselves and for their country but will advertise to the rest of the world that while China had a perfectly good right to the railway the Powers in turning it over to her have failed in their duty as executors to test her fitness to manage it."

In a previous article of this series, I made the statement that the Chinese government railways are potentially profitable enterprises, and I have it from a competent American engineer that in his opinion it would be possible, through efficient management for China to construct 25,000 additional miles of railway in the next ten or fifteen years and do so almost entirely from the profits accruing from the efficient operation of the present lines. This proposition is based entirely upon the fact that operating costs on the railways in China in proportion to revenues is generally lower than elsewhere in the world. The operating costs on the Japanese controlled South Manchuria Railway is reported to be only 39 percent of the gross revenue while the general average for all of the Chinese railways is considerably less than 50 percent. It the United States the most efficient management does well to keep the operating costs down to 85 percent of the gross revenue.

The actual investment in property of the 3,800 miles of Chinese government railways is considerably in excess of $500,000,000 (Chinese currency) of which there is outstanding at this time about $330,000,000 of funded loans. In addition to this there are outstanding unfunded loans on the Peking-Suiyan, Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow lines of somewhere between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. This leaves at least $150,000,000 valuation owned by the Chinese government. A great deal of the funded debt is at a low rate of interest, and with any real continuous efficient management these railroads are a very great asset, particularly when it is considered that the operating ratio has never been as high as 50 percent.

The unfunded obligations of the three Chinese government railways mentioned above, are approximately as follows: Peking-Suiyuan, $24,000,000; Peking - Hankow, $17,000,000; Tientsin - Pukow, $12,000,000. The chief creditors represented in the foregoing figures are American, Japanese, Chinese, British, and others (grouped) in the order named. The American obligations are slightly less than one third of the total.

The Washington Conference adopted the following resoltuion regarding the unification of railways in China:

> "The Powers represented in this conference record their hope that to the utmost degree consistent with legitimate existing rights, the future development of railways in China shall be so conducted as to enable the Chinese government to effect the unification of railways into a railway system under Chinese control, with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may prove necessary in the interests of that system."

This resolution was adopted at the plenary session of the Conference on Limitation of Armament held on February 1, 1922. On January 19, preceding the plenary session referred to in the preceding sentence, Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, chairman of the Chinese Delegation, speaking on behalf of the Chinese Delegation, made the following statement in reference to the Chinese Railways:

> "The Chinese Delegation notes with sympathetic appreciation the expression of the hope of the Powers that the existing and future railways of China may be unified under the control and operation of the Chinese government with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed. It is our intention as speedily as possible to bring about this result. It is our purpose to develop existing and future railways in accordance with a general program that will meet the economic, industrial and commercial requirements of China. It will be our policy to obtain such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed from the Powers in accordance with the principles of the Open Door of equal opportunity; and the friendly support of these Powers will be asked for the effort of the Chinese government to bring all the railways of China, now existing, or to be built, under its effective and unified control and operation."

No one will question the statement that Americans generally are sympathetic with the Chinese in their desire to maintain control of their own railways. I might even go further than this and say that American altruism in this regard is tinged with American self-interest, for the simple reason that it has only been on the Chinese owned railways or on the railways in which the Chinese exercise a substantial control that Americans have been able to sell American equipment. This excepts the South Manchuria railway which is controlled by the Japanese, but which is entirely equipped with American rolling

stock, due to the fact that the Japanese have not, until quite recently, engaged in the manufacture of locomotives or cars. The same condition applied to the Shantung railway after the Japanese had taken it over from the Germans. As long as the Germans controlled the Shantung railway no American equipment of any kind was purchased and the same condition exists today in respect to the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai Hangchow-Ningpo lines which were financed through the British Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with the British firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company as sole purchasing agents.

The funded indebtedness of approximately $300,000,000 still standing against the Chinese government railways is largely in the hands of the British, French, Belgian and Japanese bankers. It may be assumed that none of these interests want to see the Chinese pay off these obligations for purely imperialistic reasons if for no other since as long as the loan stands, there is a certain amount of control over purchases of equipment and decided monopolistic rights in respect to extensions. These monopolistic rights explain the efforts constantly being made to encourage new obligations. One timely example is the present plan to double track the Shanghai-Nanking line, a new loan being under contemplation which exceeds the original capital of the road. Another was the recent loan of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 to double track the Peking-Mukden line, when a skilled operating man in charge of the railway would have been able to double the amount of business that is now gotten over the line by a reasonably small expenditure for the extension of existing sidings and the installation of central telephonic communication and control. In the unfunded obligations of the three railways noted in the foregoing, the British interests amount to about $7,700,000 or less than half the American share of this business. It is now believed that the British interests in these railways and chiefly represented by the British and Chinese Corporation, are planning the negotiation of loans which will in effect merge the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow, Shanghai-Nanking, and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo lines. In case these loans go through, it will give the British firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company the exclusive purchasing agency for these lines and this will have the probable result of permanently excluding future purchases of American equipment except in so far as the British agents may desire. A recent example of this tendency was shown in a purchase of steel rails for the Peking-Mukden line wherein the tenders were in English currency which had the effect of barring American bidders because of the fluctuating rate on the pound between New York and London. The Belgian interests in the Peking-Hankow line are reported to be contemplating similar action to protect their recent sale of equipment to this line which was financed through the native Chinese Bankers Group.

This whole discussion is of vital interest to the Americans who have been doing business with the Chinese railways, for the simple reason that the American interests are the only ones left out in the cold by the break-down in Chinese operation of railways. The control of Chinese revenues derived from Customs and Salt combined with the depositing of these moneys in the European banks, affords an opportunity for protecting vested interests which is not enjoyed by the Americans who came into the field late and have most of their obligations backed only by the good will and faith of the Chinese government which has largely broken down. Therefore from the standpoint of the long future, the present breakdown of the Chinese government is of direct benefit to the European creditors, for it may have the effect of driving the American entirely out of the field, providing, of course, that the Americans do not exercise wisdom in protecting themselves, which I assume they will do when they get possession of the facts.

The proposition of the Americans protecting themselves also narrows down to the larger proposition of helping the Chinese protect *themselves*. It also emphasizes the high necessity of the American government keeping constantly in mind the fact that it is only through an intelligent coordination of finance and diplomatic policy that the real letter and spirit of the Washington Conference Treaties may be observed. In addition it emphasizes the importance of keeping in mind the principle that the way out of the financial muddle in America in respect to Europe is largely through the consideration of China's financial problems as a definite part of the world financial problem. In brief European nations which are not able to pay even the interest on their war obligations to the United States, should not be permitted to use what in reality is American money to exclude Americans from their legitimate share of the future trade of China.

Note—The writer of this series of articles will appreciate letters of comment from Chinese and American readers. Letters will be treated as confidential and should be addressed to "Americus" care of the Weekly Review, No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

The United States Policy in China

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

I

THE attitude of one state toward another is determined by many factors: tradition, historical relationship, propinquity, racial kinship, economic self-interest, and the psychological phenomenon of one people having an affinity for another and a strong dislike for a third. Some of these relationships are not always easily explained. For instance, Great Britain is by race akin to Germany and by history the enemy of France; economically she was more closely associated with Germany than with France and in spite of war-time statements, Great Britain was spiritually closer to Protestant Prussia than to Catholic and atheistic France. Yet in the Great War, Britain unhesitatingly threw her full strength against Germany in the interest of France. Her friends explain this anomaly as arising from principle; her enemies, as self-interest. That such a relationship is not easily explained is clear from the fact that Germany never expected that Britain would enter the war on the side of France when and in the manner that she did. And the Germans were not altogether without prescience.

Previous to the War, self-interest was the greatest factor in determining the attitude of one state toward another. Economic causes controlled the statesmanship of every chancellory in Europe. The sale and movement of goods, the continued supply of wheat and the protection to the carriers of the nation, constituted the greatest care of diplomacy.

Diplomacy, in spite of the beauty of its dress and the meticulousness of its speech, was the promoter and protector of trade and diplomats were sublimated tradesmen.

In China, the influence of trade upon diplomacy was particularly potent. There was no other cause for diplomacy in the nineteenth century in this country. No dynastic relationships, no religious differences, no frontier problems moved the states of Europe to send missions here and to insist upon Treaty Ports, Concessions, the right to send Legations to Peking, the right of missionaries to dwell in the interior, the free movement of vessels and cargoes and problems of taxes and imports. But the desire for a greater market for the sale of the commodities which were produced in the newly organized mills and factories of Europe in greater quantities because of the Industrial Revolution, and the need for the raw materials, the natural products of China, were the first causes of the foreign invasion of China. Much unhappy language has been wasted trying to find motives for the conduct of the foreigners in China in the days of the Co-hongs and the opening of the Five Ports and the resistence of the Chinese to them. The foreigners wanted markets and the Chinese closed the door. In the sum total of the progress of the human race, the conduct of the foreigners in and toward China will not go down as a liability. Much good has come of it to China and to the world. In the history of China, it will probably figure as an unpleasant experience. Several wars have been fought because of this economic relationship between China and European countries and probably more will be fought, until it is definitely determined what the "policy" of these countries toward each other should be.

Summarily the European policy toward China might be stated like this; the European states enforced upon China a loss of sovereignty in order that a trade interest might be protected.

II

The European conception was clear-cut, since it was motivated by self-interest and by a very thorough idea of what was wanted. The United States was uncertain. The American tea trade had once been important, but by 1864 it had already lost much of its value to the United States. The country was neither organized for, nor particularly interested in, foreign trade. It was concerned with serious internal problems, the most significant being the possibility of the nation ceasing to exist altogether. New territories on and beyond the Mississippi were being added to the Union and tremendous engineering and financial problems within the nation occupied the full attention of the constructively minded. There could not therefore have been an economic interest in the association between the United States and China at that time. There was, however, a sentimental interest. From the earliest days of American history, even before the Declaration of Independence, the clipper ships from Boston Harbor came to China for tea. The people of that day knew of the glories of China from the sea captains, who probably had some familiarity with Canton, and a great curiosity and interest had been excited.

After the signing of the British Treaty of Nanking in 1842, the United States evinced a desire to enter into a treaty of amity with China. The policy of government of the United States at that time was made perfectly clear in the instructions to Caleb Cushing by Secretary of State, Daniel Webster:

> "All ideas of this kind respecting your mission must, should they arise, be immediately met by a declaration, not made ostentatiously, or in a manner reproachful toward others, that you are no tribute bearer; that your government pays tribute to none and expects tribute from none; and that even as to presents, your government neither makes nor accepts presents. . . . . "

In spite of the system of government obtaining in the United States, which makes it possible for the policy of the government toward another nation to change every four years, when a new administration comes into power, this instruction of Daniel Webster has in a large measure dominated the American attitude toward China to the present day. America has accepted from China no presents. She has neither paid nor accepted tributes. She has tried very hard to give China a square deal and to do that, has at times embarrassed her relations with other countries with whom she should have been in thorough accord had her attitude been motivated by economic self-interest. This sentimental policy of taking none of China's territory during the battle of concessions, of mapping out no sphere of influence when tiny European powers were dreaming of Empires on Chinese soil, is today costing the United States dearly, when she is interested in foreign trade and when her sentimental policy does not bring her the material rewards which come even to Belgium and Holland, whose motives were always self-interest. But Americans do not desire that this policy should change: it is traditional and somehow they are proud of it, because it satisfies a conceit, a sense of fairness and sportsmanship, a sense of playing the Big Brother. They ask, however, that China should not forget it, and when it is said America has had no policy in China, the rejoinder should be that the policy is the same as that which caused Mr. Cass to say in 1857:

> "This country, you will constantly bear in mind, is not at war with the government of China, nor does it seek to enter the Empire for any other purposes than those of lawful commerce, and for the protection of the lives and properties of its citizens. The whole nature and policy of our government must necessarily confine our action within these limits, and deprives us of all motives either for territorial aggrandizement or the acquisition of political power in that distant region."

The effort of Mr. Burlingame to put through a treaty in 1869, which would have been much more favorable to China, but which failed, brought forth full support from the American government. Mr. Fish assured Mr. Burlingame:

> "The government and the people of the United States do not share the distrust as to the beneficent results of that treaty, and those of a similar tenor which have been negotiated with the leading maritime powers, which has to some extent been manifested by foreign residents in China. We have too much confidence in the wisdom and magnanimity of the Emperor and his distinguished counsellors to believe that they will encourage or consent to base upon treaties, the first of which was concluded with the United States, and a prominent feature of which was a provision against undue external intervention in the domestic affairs of China, a

narrow or exclusive policy. On the contrary, they believe that upon a fair consideration of all our past dealings with China her statesmen and people will see that we cherish for their ancient government and institutions the utmost respect, and that friendship and mutual interest alike would prevent us from urging their adoption of any course which would be injurious to them.

"Western Powers have, in an experience of several centuries of active commercial intercourse, demonstrated the fact that those nations become the most wealthy, powerful and happy which develop most extensively those commercial dealings with other nations which afford markets for their surplus productions and secure in exchange money and such productions of other countries as can be more readily produced by them

"To those who have witnessed the prosperity resulting from such commercial dealings it is clear that every influence which cheapens and makes more easy the transportation to the seaports of the merchandise gathered up from the interior of a great country like China, very greatly increases the activity and the profits of trade, and gives greater employment to the laborers employed in the production of the articles required.

"The considerations thus referred to induce the President to believe that the sagacious and eminent men charged with the direction of affairs in China will, by the policy which they pursue, show how unfounded is the distrust to which I have alluded, and confer upon their country the enduring benefits to be derived from a fuller development of its vast resources, and they can rest assured that the government and people of the United States will unite with them in perpetuating the friendship and fair dealing which ought to exist between such near neighbors."

This treaty was as much a part of American policy in China as the return of the Boxer Indemnity, the Open Door and the Washington Conference. The American thought on the subject is summarized as follows:

"The chargé d'affaires of North Germany at Washington having inquired of Mr. Fish, in 1869, after the change of administration, whether the President still adhered to the principles of the treaty of July 28, 1868, and having intimated the desire of his government to harmonize its policy with that of the United States in the Pacific, Mr. Fish, besides communicating the views of the President to the chargé d'affaires, set them forth at much length in an instruction to Mr. Bancroft, then American minister at Berlin, who was expected soon to meet Mr. Burlingame and his colleagues on their mission in Europe. Mr. Fish stated that the great principle which underlay the treaty of 1868 was 'the recognition of the sovereign authority of the imperial government at Peking over the people of the Chinese Empire, and over their social, commercial and political relations with the Western Powers.' While many governments, including the United States, had previously made treaties with the imperial government, yet it was, said Mr. Fish, scarcely an exaggeration to say that their relations were at that time rather those of force than of amity.' The commercial footholds along the coast had been gained by conflict or by demonstrations of force and were held in the same way; but the occupation, which was originally hostile, had become commercial. The rivalry of different nationalities had checked the original tendency of some of them to acquire territory, until foreign jurisdiction had become limited to the essential matters of the municipal government of the communities of Europeans, and the exercise of jurisdiction over their persons and properties. Nevertheless, the Chinese policy had continued to be one more or less of isolation; and, in spite of the fact that the treaties of 1858 secured the right to maintain legations at Peking, and that afterwards diplomatic representatives resided there, the new policy was not favored by Chinese statesmen; it did not measurably increase the personal intercourse between the natives and the Europeans; and many of the wisest of the Chinese rulers honestly dreaded any step in that direction as tending to introduce into China labor-saving machinery, which in their judgment would throw multitudes of people out of employment and inflict irreparable woes. The treaty negotiated by Mr. Burlingame and his colleagues 'was a long step in another direction.' It came voluntarily from China, and placed that power, in theory, on the same diplomatic footing with the nations of the western world. It recognized the imperial government as the power to withhold or to grant further commercial privileges, and also as the power whose duty it was to enforce the peaceful enjoyment of rights already conferred. 'While it confirms,' said Mr. Fish, 'the interterritorial jurisdiction conferred by former treaties upon European and American functionaries over the persons and properties of their countrymen, it recognizes at the same time the territorial integrity of China, and prevents such a jurisdiction from being stretched beyond its original purpose. While it leaves in China the sovereign power of granting to foreigners hereafter the right to construct lines of railroads and telegraphs, of opening mines, of navigating the rivers of the Empire with steamers, and of otherwise increasing the outlets for its wealth, by the use of the appliances of western civilization, it contemplates that China shall avail herself to these appliances by reasonable concessions, to be made as public necessities and the power of the government to influence public opinion will permit'."

Even in the feverish days of 1900 when the life of every foreigner in China was in danger, when what Tang Shao-yi once referred to as "mid-summer madness" was reaching the height of rapidity, in a statement to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Europe and Japan, John Hay reiterated this policy:

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result; but the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

(To be continued)

The Death Throes of the Tuchun System

BY UPTON CLOSE

GENERAL Wu Pei-fu, who has the faculty of maintaining his self-assurance when his friends are most alarmed, has taken no fright at the recent terrible instances of mutiny in Honan and Kiangsi, which he describes as the death throes of the Tuchun System. He does, however, regard them as most impressive examples of the dangers of too hasty an attempt to bring about the change from military to civil administration in the provinces. It will be remembered that in reply to Li Yuan-hung's pronouncement demanding the immediate laying-down of their duties by all the Tuchuns and their assembling in Peking, General Wu expressed doubt at the practicability of such haste, although expressing full sympathy for and pledging full cooperation in the abolition of the Tuchunate. Wu, although he may seem radical enough to many, is inclined to move deliberately, and regards himself as a conservative when compared to other "young China" leaders.

Perhaps further outbreaks of mutiny, loot and rapine are inevitable before the rabble whom local chieftains have irresponsibly armed and then neglected to pay are disposed of. They may even take place in the northern provinces or among the more poorly disciplined units of the Chihli army itself. Although they cause banner-heads in the newspapers and cause a sickening feeling of despair to sweep over those friends who have maintained their faith in the Chinese people, their direct political eff ect is not great, barring, of course, the matter of foreign complications, thus far foreign lives appear to have been spared. These outbreaks must, by their very nature, remain unorganized and sporadic. In some cases the soldiers who pnrticipate are effectively disarmed. Thus we have aa sort of "disbandment by mutiny." In other cases they escape with their arms to join the hunghutze or bandit fraternity. This is a dangerous result. Yet China's history, ancient, medieval and modern, sh ows what an enormous brigand element Chinese society can carry without breaking down.

There is, of course, no hope unless the break-up of the Tuchunal armies be attended by the gathering of well-disciplined forces about the two or three outstanding military leaders whose ambitions are primarily for their country rather than for themselves. Wu Pei-fu, Feng Yu-hsiang and Chen Chung-ming have shown evidence of being such leaders—far more evidence, let it be said to the skeptical, than haye any of their predecessors since Yuan Shih-kai established the disastrous precedent of self-seeking in the name of the Republic's good. Apparently none of them cherishes the desire to be a Caesar. Each has faults and mannerisms which must lie across the path of success. But success is in any case a relative term. Given well-drilled troops, these men can uphold the prestige of government and see it through the crisis of the out-passing Tuchunate. And given money, they have shown their ability to control and drill the troops.

And so, apparently, the whole matter resolves itself into a financial problem. The Tuchunate may have received its mortal wound, but if money be not found for the burial, it will soon become impossible to live in the house with the corpse. Money to dress the corpse, although it would make things pleasanter, is not absolutely required. But money to pay the pall-bearers and grave-diggers is. The prospect of the provision of this smaller sum is not altogether hopeless. Foreign householders in China will have noticed how the impecunious house-coolie, although unable to raise funds for a patch upon his trousers, shows ingenuity always equal to the emergency when the expense of a funeral which relatively would make a bankrupt of his employer falls upon him.

There is always a "fah-tze."

China Egg Exports Increase Despite Adverse Propaganda

BY H. B. ELLISTON

(Government Bureau of Economic Information)

CHINESE eggs and egg products have been the theme of many disparaging comments and edicts throughout the world. The Paris health authorities came to a decision last year that their use in the making of pastries was very dangerous in hot weather. It was shown in an analysis of frozen eggs after twenty-four hours exposure to heat that a single teaspoonful of the mixture contained no fewer than 36,000,000 harmful microbes. In America, an industrious chemist in the government service, who was on the look-out for boracic acid, which Chinese manufacturers stopped using many years ago, except in respect of liquid yolk, found zinc in a cargo of Chinese eggs. It was not exactly zinc he found, but zinc-oxide; but the discovery was sufficient to cause the issuance of an order that no more egg yolk, albumen, etc., could enter the United States if it carried an excess of one grain of zinc-oxide in 10,000 grains of product. That order went into effect in the latter part of 1917, but, judging from the avidity with which the United States has since absorbed Chinese eggs and egg products, the enterprise of the American chemist was not followed by the results that might have been expected from the fright he gave American communities who had been enjoying the generosity of the Chinese hen. According to American customs returns for 1920 nearly 4 percent of the American imports from China were dried and frozen eggs, which were largely used by American bakeries, and out of a total import trade in the products, China's share was over 80 percent. The disparaging comments also spread to Great Britain, but according to the latest announcement, they may now be given their quietus. This announcement is contained in a *Reuter* news item from London which reads—"Eleven thousand cases of eggs from China are selling as new-laid, in consequence of their fitness after a journey in the refrigerating chambers of the steamer *Formose*."

The controversies arising out of the quality of Chinese eggs and egg products have naturally aroused much interest in the home industry. Customs figures prove that it is of considerable importance to China's trade today, and its expansion is progressing at a phenomenal rate. As with many other industries, the European war provided the necessary encouragement. Even before the war, however, the cheapness of eggs in China (they used to sell at 90c for $2 Mex.) as compared with Western prices drew attention to China as a source of supply for fresh

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eggs, and when the war cut off many of the European supplies, merchants turned to China in their extremity. In 1912, egg albumen and yolk were exported at the rate of Haikwan Taels 1,984,578; in 1920, the figure was Haikwan Taels 11,928,143, whilst the supply of fresh, preserved, and frozen eggs rose in the same period from an almost infinitesimal amount to nearly Haikwan Taels 10,000,000. The demand is much greater than the facilities for transporting the egg wealth of China, and is limited to the amount of refrigerated space on the steamers engaged in the trade.

Many noteworthy improvements have been made in the industry in China in order to maintain the reputation which was established by the Health Inspectors appointed after the discovery of zinc-oxide by the American government chemist. It was found out that the shallow zinc pans used in the preparation of egg product, and the best material on which to dry it, were responsible for the trace of metal in the manufacture. Ammonia in powdered form is added to the stuff to prevent coagulation, and it was discovered that this element, which evaporates and disappears entirely into the product, carried with it a slight extract from the pans. Now, other holders or trays are used of aluminium, rustless steel, porcelain, or glass. The process of evaporation has also been changed. This is now carried out by spraying the semi-liquid substance through hot air, or passing it through a hot room on a moving body. In addition, modern machinery is replacing native ways of separating the white from the yolk and of preparing the products.

Customs returns divides the products as follows: egg albumen and yolk, eggs, fresh and preserved, and eggs frozen. The most extensive trade is done in respect of the first classification. Albumen is merely the white of egg evaporated and as exported from China has no chemical in its composition, whatever may have been the process of evaporation in years gone by. The proper analysis is:

Moisture	17—19 percent
Ash	2—3 percent

As has been stated, there is now no boracic acid in the albumen so that if perchance any adulteration of this nature is detected, the cargo should be rejected. There is no odor, neither is there any reddish color. The exports to Western countries are used in confectionery, medicines, and margarine. There are three sub-divisions in egg yolk—liquid yolk unsalted, liquid yolk salted, and dry yolk powder, names which are sufficiently self-explanatory. Boracic acid to the proportion of two percent is used in the preparation of unsalted liquid yolk, and this is the only preservative used. As this cargo is known on the markets as "liquid yolk unsalted 2 percent boracic," there is no deception practised by the manufacturers, and according to a statement once made by Sir Ernest Wild, K. C., the use of the compound was sanctioned by the British Local Government Board. No preservative whatever is used in the preparation of dry yolk, which is merely the liquid yolk dried by the evaporation of the moisture in a warm atmosphere. The salted liquid yolk is not intended for human consumption, but for industrial purposes, particularly tanning.

The chief egg producing districts in China are the provinces bordering the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, with Hankow, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Nanking, and Chinkiang as the centers. Shantung also maintains a thriving industry, computed by a Japanese estimate to deal in nearly a million and a half eggs yearly, the bulk of which is exported. These are the main areas devoted to poultry rearing, but as a matter of fact, the trade is generally throughout the country, and almost every farmer makes it one of his side-lines, and disposes of his produce to one of the innumerable Chinese collectors who traverse the country.

From an export point of view the egg business was developed by the Americans, who are also largely responsible for the revolution in egg preparation and methods of disposal. The Chinese have a preponderance in number of factories and interests but the United States leads any other country, and also has nearly twice as many exporters in the trade. After the agitation caused in the United States by the reports of adulterated products, an American health service was established in China, so that it is impossible for putrified cargoes to be sent to the States. From the news item which has already been quoted, there seems to be little likelihood that inferior cargoes will be sent anywhere, and the intelligence is a fine tribute to the care which has been taken recently to prevent the exportation of rotten eggs and egg products, the disposal of which would spoil the prospects of an industry, that is destined to climb to a leading position in China's foreign trade.

Note: A Haikwan Tael equalled 3s 05⅝d in 1912; in 1920 6s 9½d.

China's Exports to America Show Decrease in Six Months Period

DECLARED exports from Shanghai to the United States, the Philippines and Hawaii for the first six months of 1922 all showed decreases over the same period last year according to the semi-annual compilation made public by the United States Consulate-General today. Declared exports to the United States were valued at $21,654,797 as against $37,198,285 for the same period last year, a decrease of $15,543,488.

The most striking decrease recorded in the detailed returns is in the matter of gold bars. In 1921, gold bars weighing 729,294 ounces and valued at $14,146,685 were sent to America from Shanghai, whereas in the first six months of this year, gold bar shipments were only 135,770 ounces valued at $2,768,853. Shipments of gold coins were $651,400 in the first six months of this year, as compared with $841,965 last year.

Exports to the Philippines amounted to $515,221 as against $608,333 last year, a decrease of $93,112, and exports to Hawaii fell from $56,177 to $35,184. At the same time, American goods returned to the United States because of being unsalable, defective or other causes increased in amount from $134,205 to $419,127. One shipment of books valued at $2,385 was defective, and one shipment of kerosene valued at $51,087 was discolored. All other items were because of poor business conditions here making cancellations or refusal of shipments necessary.

Decreases are noted in many articles of importance in the Shanghai-United States trade. Antimony regulus, crude and oxide shipments all were less, the principal item, antimony regulus (dropping from 6,345,720 pounds valued at $212,306 in 1921 to 3,668,400 pounds valued at $122,298 the first six months of this year.

Porcelains, jade and other ornaments and pictures and paintings also showed decreases but all other classifications of art works showed an appreciable increase. The decrease in porcelains from $23,435 to $4,122 was the most noticeable.

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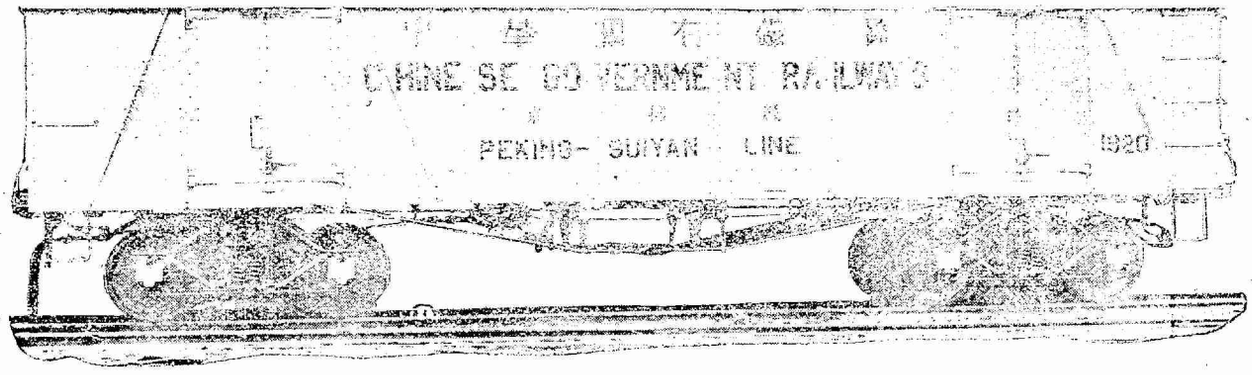

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Shanghai Tientsin

Albumen fell from 94,000 pounds valued at $35,281 in 1921 to nil this year. Cotton laces and embroideries decreased in export from $1,468,206 to $1,225,766. Exports of fresh eggs dropped from 741,430 dozens valued at $135,508 to 216,000 dozens valued at $27,521, and dried eggs dropped from 1,655,816 pounds valued at $414,811 to 1,254,351 pounds valued at $504,805.

Egg products (frozen) dropped from 3,684,150 pounds valued at $352,806 last year to 3,364,490 pounds valued at $391,599 this year, the increase in price more than making up for the smaller quantity. Gold bars registered one of the greatest drops, going from 729,294 ounces valued at $14,146,685 last year to 135,770 ounces valued at $2,768,853 this year.

Shelled and unshelled peanuts also show big decreases. Shelled peanuts show a decrease of from 1,759,960 pounds valued at $61,476 to 168,100 pounds valued at $7,250, and unshelled nuts dropped from 466,480 pounds valued at $14,156 to 120,000 pounds valued at $4,391. Only 651,400 pieces of coins were exported as compared with 841,965 pieces shipped to the United States last year.

The exportation of hair nets dereased slightly, $1,352,148 worth being shipped last year against $1,100,851 this year.

Mah-jongg exports appeared on the reports for the first time, sets valued at $10,127 being shipped to the United States during April, May and June. In previous years the number of sets was so small mah-jongg was included in an 'others' classification. Mah-jongg sets valued at $235 were also shipped to Manila.

Tungsten ore suffered a great decrease, dropping from 893,760 pounds last year, to 85,100 pounds this year, and pig iron slumped from 4,550 tons valued at $116,335 last year to 250 tons valued at $7,773 this year. Poultry also dropped greatly, only 23,131 pounds being exported this year as against 109,281 pounds last year.

Silks registered decreases in all classifications except, wild silk, which increased from 279,974 pounds valued at $687,760 to 488,821 pounds valued at $1,781,817. Raw silk decreased from 2,506,149 pounds valued at $11,878,025 to 735,183 pounds valued at $5,275,662. Waste silk decreased from 822,780 pounds valued at $525,535 to 405,630 pounds valued at $294,107. Piece goods dropped from $23,945 to $14,627. Pongees fell from $705,361 to $378,916, silk embroideries from $5,998 to $1,607 and miscellaneous manufactures from $53,454 to $25,648, $17,433 worth of cocoons (pierced) were exported this year as against nil the same period last year.

Skins remained about the same, some classifications slumping but others increasing the total. The chief decreases were in deer and doe skins, and weasel skins. Deer and doe skins exports dropped from 344,070 pieces valued at $194,397 to 124,848 pieces valued at $80,054, and weasel skins slumped from 823,344 pieces valued at $366,842 to 663,215 pieces valued at $631,104. The largest increases were shown in goat and kid skins, and mink skins. 3,253,663 pieces of goat and kid skins were exported in 1921 valued at $1,175,825 as against 3,901,874 pieces valued at $2,791,748 this year.

The export of sheep's wool decreased from 3,913,306 pounds to 3,475,292 pound, and tea fell off almost two and one-half million pounds, dropping from 5,726,062 pounds valued at $696,405 in 1921 to 3,379,770 pounds valued at $400,505 this year.

The increases noted in the report are noteworthy. The export of bristles almost doubled, 63,320 pounds being exported this year against 25,997 last year. Hog casings also increased approximately 100,000 pounds, from 376,561 to 476,419 pounds. 15,446 square yards of carpets valued at $91,149 were sent to the United States during the first six months of this year against 9,855 square yards valued at $47,127 sent last year.

Crude camphor took a big jump but refined slumped. The crude product increased to 591,283 pounds from 249,788 pounds, but refined exports decreased from 65,232 pounds to 9,500 pounds. The increase in gallnuts' export was also very large going from 13,440 pounds last year to 137,400 pounds this year, and rhubarb exports jumped from 6,720 pounds last year to 83,776 pounds this year.

Raw cotton registered an increase of from 144,536 pounds valued at $24,069 to 213,212 pounds valued at $38,075, but waste cotton exports slumped from 994,778 pounds to 797,872 pounds. One of the interesting increases noted is in electric lamps 512,600 pieces valued at $35,639 being exported this year as against 200,200 pieces valued at $21,295 last year.

Feather exports were also prosperous increasing from 758,821 pounds valued at $124,434 to 1,964,803 valued at $370,521. Shelled walnuts exports also increased from 79,925 pounds to 140,603 pounds valued at $32,107 but unshelled nuts slumped from 473,584 pounds to 102,000 pounds.

Buffalo and cow hides also showed notable increases, 12,333 pieces of buffalo hides valued at $38,944 in 1921 jumping to 19,149 pieces valued at $155,733 this year. Cow hide export increased from 3,240 pieces valued at $6,412 last year to 23,500 pieces valued at $54,316 this year. No camphor oil was shipped last year while 148,878 pounds valued at $8,552 was shipped this year and wood oil showed an enormous increase going from 336,438 pounds valued at $26,985 last year to 1,939,899 pounds valued at $168,671 this year.

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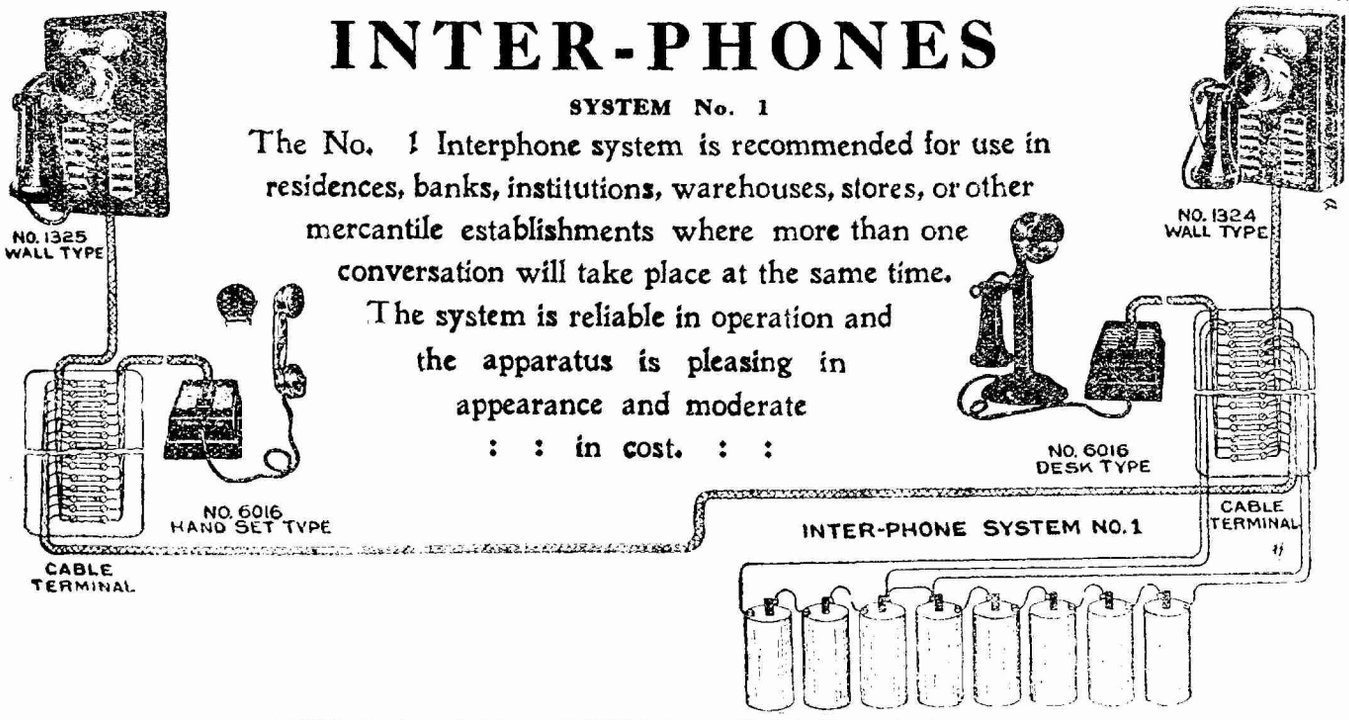

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, June 6, to Tuesday, July 11.)

Telegrams reporting a reaction in the political world favoring Dr. Sun Yat-sen who is apparently regaining considerable power, whereas General Chen Chiung-ming's followers are falling rapidly away, seems to be the most significant event of the week under review. The Chientao raid and China's responsibility for it seems to have attracted much attention and discussion in the press in Japan. Kao En-hung, Minister of Communications at Peking regards the action of Tsao Kun in connection with regular source of income for government educators, a result of his disagreement with General Wu Pei-fu about Peking politics, and considers it a rebuke. The Chief leader of the Chihli faction suggested that a certain portion of national receipts should be put aside by the Peking government for the development of national education annually, because the future destiny of the republic depends upon the education and training of the rising generation. Liu Hsiang, Commander in Chief of Szechuen sent a telegram on July 7, to the Peking government approving the suggestions of Tsao Kun.

General Chen Chiung-ming left Waichow and is planning to intercept General Hsu Chung-chih's troops, which are on their way to Canton. General Chen is said to be endeavoring to use General Yeh-chuan as the scapegoat by placing on him the onus of the rising against Dr. Sun. *The London Times* (July 7), had the following to say regarding the significance of the report of the Provisional Assembly of Kuangtung's proposal of the abolition of the Canton government in favor of the Central government:

"Kuangtung is the cradle of Revolutionary China and if the Assembly of that province demands the recognition of the Central government, it is justifiable to assume that the cause of unification is three-fourths won, whatever the extremist adherents of Dr. Sun Yat-sen may say or do.

"It may be the final blow to the hopes of that misguided man, the article continues, to ignore his pretensions and enter into direct relations with President Li Yuan-hung. Absolute assurance that the members of the Canton government are willing to proceed to Peking as a body is still wanting, but the action of the Assembly will surely determine the attitude of the majority and eventually assure the presence at Peking of a sufficient number to form a Parliamentary quorum."

Following the bombing of the city of Canton by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he issued the following circular telegram on July 2:

"Fortunately for the country the heavens have had mercy upon us for in spite of the troubles recently, God has still preserved the republic. I am still alive and with me lives the republic. On the 17th I bombarded the city of Canton as a protest against militarism and to show that we were still alive and fighting for the republic. This was to show that the government for the protection of the laws had not entirely fallen. We have established our headquarters on the Whampoo and await the anti-northern troops to return to suppress the mutineers and robbers. There is no other alternative but to fight against these robbers and suppress them all. Thus will heaven's wishes be granted."

Of greatest news importance during the week under review in Japan is the Chientao raid. It was reported to the government that upwards of 400 bandits suddenly appeared at Tautaokao and attacked the township on June 28. Police and military guards resisted the attack but were only partially successful. Mou hsi-ling, town commandant, was killed in action. Chientao is located on the border of Manchuria and Korea and often complications of an interna-

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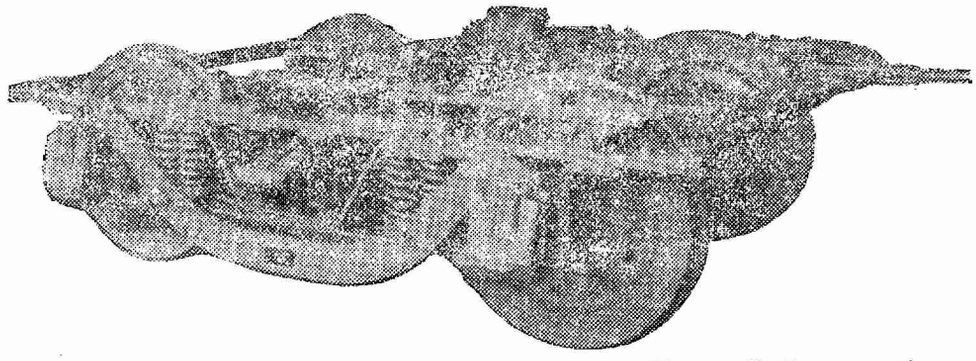

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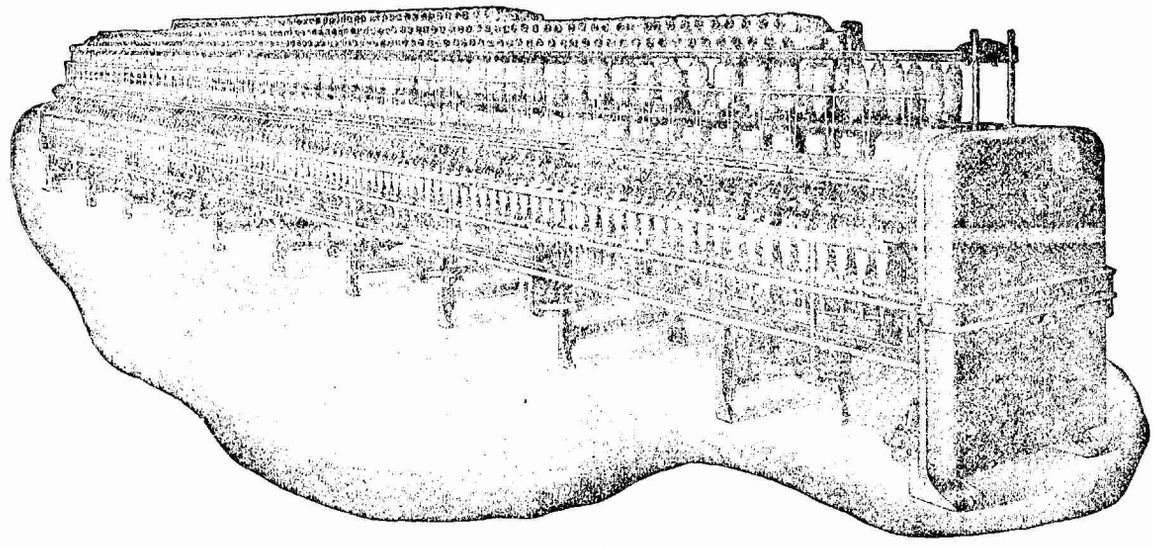

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Agents in China

tional nature have broken out there. It may be safe to assume that the Tautaokao incident, is part of the anti-Japanese movement. The steps to be taken by the Japanese diplomatic affair have not been decided thus far. The *Japan Advertiser* of July 1, in describing the incident had the following to say:

"Since the independence movement in Korea in 1919 a large number of refractory Koreans have found their way into Chientao, taking advantage of the laxity of control exercised over them by the local Chinese authorities. Chientao soon became a hotbed for their anti-Japanese intrigues. As Japanese officials were even murdered by these Koreans, the Japanse government issued a strong warning to the Chinese government a few years ago, but this warning was waived aside by the Chinese authorities who persisted in denying the prevalence of such a state of things as described by the Japanese government, and showed no disposition to take any more adequate measures for the control of the situation. The Hunchun affair occurred in September, 1920, as the result of such neglect of duties on the part of the Chinese government. In connection with the Tautaokao incident under discussion, the Japanese government must take the matter up strongly with the Chinese government to obtain satisfaction for the damages caused to Japanese life and property. At the same time it is important, for the prevention of similar incidents, that it should conduct negotiations to fix up effective methods of preventing disturbances on the Sino-Japanese frontier. Needless to say, the best guard must be put against the Tautaokao incident being exploited by the Japanese militarists for the revival of the militarist diplomacy toward China, but at the same time it is important that the government should take a decisive attitude in dealing with the matter in negotiation with the Chinese government. It must by all means discard the retrogressive and weak-kneed policy pursued by the Seiyukai Cabinet, for such a policy is not calculated to promote the legitimate claims of Japan nor to put Sino-Japanese relations on a sound basis."

Japan has taken time off from her problems of the day for the entertainment of the Hon. Edwin Denby, American Secretary of the Navy, who comes to Tokio for a reunion of the Annapolis class of 1881. The party includes twenty-seven naval classmates on board the *s.s. Henderson*, which made the trip from Baltimore, by way of Panama, San-Francisco, Honolulu and Tokio. The total personnel is sixty-five, with Secretary Denby as the head. Admiral Uryu, Premier representative, greeted the visitors as they approached the harbor at Yokohama.

The Sino-Japanese Joint Commission meeting to discuss the various problems concerned with the Shantung issue, seems to be the most important event in North China outside of forming new Cabinets and electing a new President for the Republic. The discussion of the commission at the Waichiaopu on July 6, included such subjects as (1) withdrawal of the Japanese postoffices in Shantung, which pended on the arrival of a Japanese expert in Peking; (2) The sub-committee on the Tsingtao maritime customs, it was decided, should be composed of Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of the Chinese Customs, Chen Lan, chief secretary of the Customs Administration, and General Liang Shang-tung, Counsellor of the Commission for the rehabilitation of Shantung rights, Japan: Mr. Yoshida, Counsellor of the Japanese Legation at Peking, Mr. Komimori, financial attache to the Legation, and Mr. Yano, secretary to the Legation. The meeting adjourned and the secretaries-general of the two commissions will report when another meeting is arranged.

The first report of the German Commission to the Russian Far Eastern Republic, headed by Dr. Asmis has just been received. According to Dr. Asmis, Siberia offers the best opportunity for Russo-German cooperation industrially as well as agriculturally. Each supplies the other's defects for joint development, according to the *Far Eastern News Agency*.

According to a Japanese report one of the largest electrification projects has been adopted and will be carried out with the work of electrifying the Tokio-Odawara and the Tokio-Yokosuka lines. The

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project covers the whole Tokio-Kobe Trunk Line and is approved by all responsible officials connected with the railways. The entire expenditure for the trunk line is estimated at £67,000,000.

Reuters Service reports the election for the Zemstvo assembly postponed and General Andegsky elected Mayor of Vladivostok.

Mukden dispatch says Chang Tso-ling Manchurian warlord, has asked Peking for funds with which to pay his troops. His argument is that the disbanded Fengtien soldiers came and asked to be enlisted and he took pity on them when he was forced to borrow money from private sources to do this. He specifies that General Wang bring this money with him on the Manchurian trip.

The *Manila Times* of June 20, issue has the following to say regarding the United States Army stationed there:

"The fact that the Philippines Department, United States Army, is to be Filipinized--the withdrawal of American troops is already under way—would seem to indicate that the United States is not of a mind to continue to occupy the Philippines, as it once did, by force. The fact is in itself a rich commentary upon the American in the Philippines. What other colonial government would dare to do such a thing. To have and to hold the Philippines,—is a thing the United States seems not to worry about. Not only will it effect business seriously, in the Philippines, especially retail business in Manila, but it may have a serious effect upon the prestige of the United States in the Orient."

Swarms of locusts are reported to be ravaging in the Philippines, the worst of the infestation is expected within the next few months. The worst attack ever in the Philippines, data shows, was in August 1914, when nearly 500 towns were hit.

Who's Who in China

Chang Shao-tseng
(張紹曾)

General Chang Shou-tseng, General Wu Pei-fu's right hand man, has been appointed, by a mandate issued by President Li Yuan-hung, Civil Governor of the Province of Shansi.

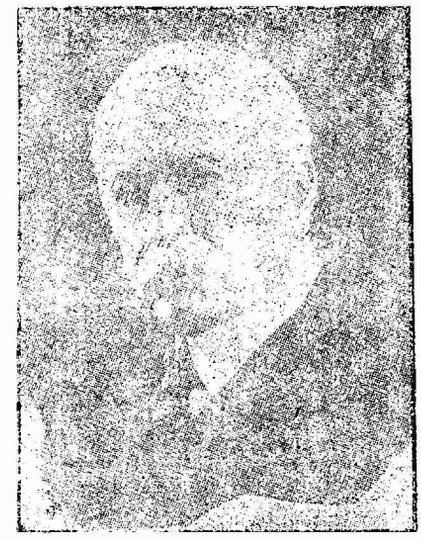
A literati as well as a soldier, Chang took his examinations and received his degrees while still in his teens. Following various appointments under the Manchu government, he served the Republic, also, in different capacities. On August 10, 1912, President Yuan Shi-kai appointed him a Councillor in the presidential Office, and eight months later, he was Military Governor of the Suiyuan Special Area, where he continued to serve for several years. In 1915, he was appointed Deputy Military Governor and assistant resident at Kiachta.

A strong friendship has existed for many years with General Wu Pei-fu, now China's leading militarist, of whom Chang is a staunch supporter and admirer. It was Chang Shao-tseng who made the first suggestion to Wu that a national citizens' convention be held at Lushan. As a result of his advice, Wu issued his famous circular telegram calling for such a convention, but since the citizens did not feel disposed to meet at such a conference, it was called off.

Chang's appointment to the Civil Governorship of Shensi is the result of his long friendship with Wu Pei-fu, who has the utmost confidence in him and who recommended him as the best man for this post.

THE PRESIDENT'S STORY

What I Learned In Our Hardest Year



"YES, 1921 was our hardest year. What we went through is a familiar story to the officers of thousands of corporations and the managers of tens of thousands of smaller business firms. We saw orders fall; we had to lay off many of our men; we had to close some departments for a time; we saw profits shrink almost to the vanishing point.

"But now that we have turned the corner and business is coming back, I want to say that in our 'hardest year' I learned one of the greatest lessons of my life.

"It was in May of last year that it became necessary to lay off some of our people. It was simple enough to cut down the unskilled help—for we knew we could get them back or replace them whenever business picked up. But when we came to the office it was different.

"For instance, we had five bookkeepers. Four had been with us for more than ten years; one for only a year and a half. The first thought was to let this man go. But when we called in the Chief Accountant, he surprised us by saying he would rather sacrifice any other two men than young Watson. He said that by studying evenings Watson had made himself the most valuable man in the department and was the only one who had a real grasp of costs.

"Then we turned to the Sales Department. The Sales Manager came in with a list of men in the home office. Four in particular he had starred—they should be kept under any circumstances. And when we asked him why, he said that of all his men, these four had shown the greatest initiative—they had not only made good as salesmen, but they had been making a systematic study of salesmanship in their spare time, and all of them sooner or later would qualify for positions as branch managers.

"Well, I began for the first time to realize that something had been going on behind the scenes in our own business that had become a really great factor in our development. Right down through the list in every department the men who stood out—the men who showed a skill frequently unexpected for their years—were the men who had the initiative and ambition to devote part of their evenings and other spare time to study.

"AND then I went a step farther. I found that nearly all the men on our staff who were preparing themselves for advancement were studying with the International Correspondence Schools.

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Views In Review

(*Contributed*)

The best way for China to get American money would be to declare a famine in Peking.

Canton has seen dark days recently because the Sun wasn't shining.

A scientist arguing that Shanghai should have a museum, declared that China has some rare specimens. That seems a rather cold way of explaining present day difficulties.

One thing about Irish independence, it enables them to fight more freely.

Some people in the U. S. A. want prohibition and are determined to have it yet; others want their drink and are determined to have their moonshine still.

Peking officialdom is considering having a series of big funerals. That might help things if proper care were taken in selecting the subjects.

The question is how the Peking cabinet can forever keep face and not have a permanent head.

China may get Shantung from the Japanese, but it's quite another matter getting the Japanese from Shantung.

President Harding has preached that the government should get out of business. He might come over and watch Wu Pei Fu handle the Cantonese forces to see how to put a government out of business.

One reason the Japanese were able to make a cleaning in Shantung was because in Tsingtao they had a government laundry.

One reason the nations of the world have their eyes on China is to be found in the fact they also have their hands on her.

The nearest approach to a national tongue in China is Shantung.

The idea seems to prevail that no matter what comes the pauperized nations can bank on Uncle Sam.

Apparently some nations think the world's gravy dish is made of China.

A move started at Washington and continued here aims at getting money from the customs, which is only what some foreign banks have been doing for years.

Judge Lobingier on Way to China to Resume Work

The *Review* is in receipt of the following message from its Washington correspondent, dated July 1:

Judge Charles S. Lobingier is leaving Washington tonight to resume his work as judge of the United States Court for China. Coincident with Judge Lobingier's departure, President Harding made public a letter which he had written to Judge Lobingier which read in part as follows:

"I shouldn't be satisfied if I didn't say to you that in investigating the Shanghai American Court matter I invited the fullest cooperation of the Department of Justice. My decision in exonerating you of all charges, accords fully with the views of the Department of Justice. I wish you record progress to your post and hope that your speedy return will make up as far as possible for the delay in the work of the U. S. Court which resulted from the filing of the charge."

Signed: Warren G. Harding.

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Escape of Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen in Canton

Letters just received in Shanghai give details of the narrow escape of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mrs. Sun in Canton recently, when, according to these letters, Dr. Sun directed firing upon the city of Canton because he thought his wife had been shot down in the street by the soldiers who plundered the Sun home.

The following is quoted from a letter received here recently:

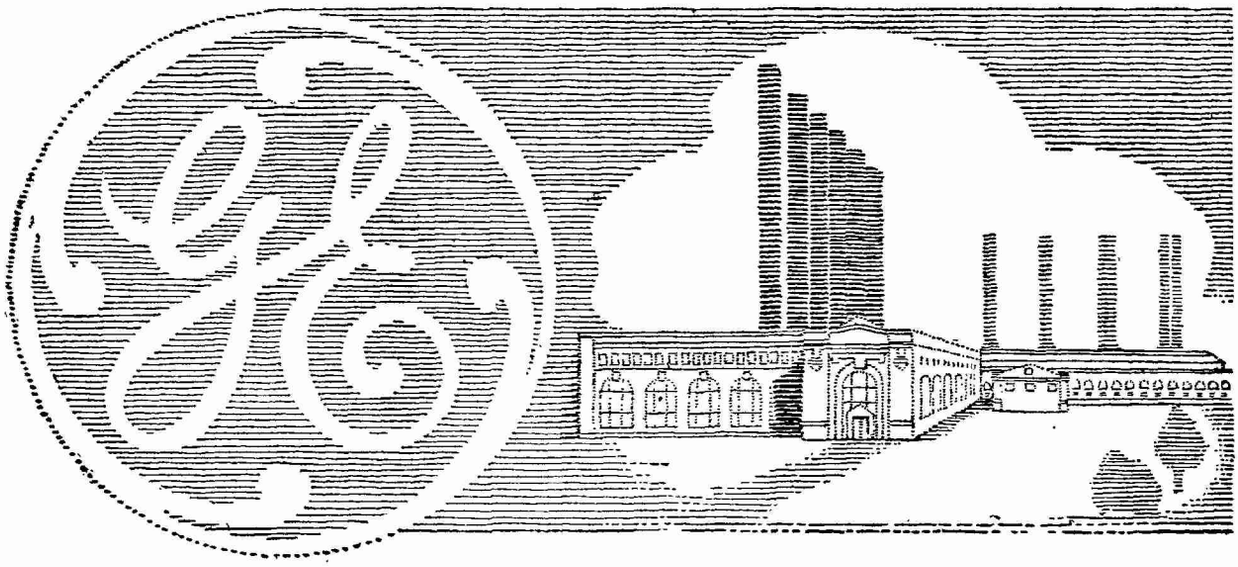
"Friday night, near midnight, Dr. and Mrs. Sun sleeping in their home, were awakened by the breaking down of the big front door of iron bars. They hastily dressed, Dr. Sun putting on soldier clothes. By some means or other he escaped, leaving his wife in the house. She dressed in ordinary Chinese clothes, then put on a skirt. She says that she forced her husband to leave her as she believed that it was Dr. Sun they were after, and not herself. She put her money and jewels into a handbag, and had the presence of mind to drop the government seals into the bag. Dr. Sun had appointed two thoroughly trustworthy and courageous guards to look after Mrs. Sun. Mrs. Sun had just had a division of the jewels of her mother and had jewels to the value of several thousand dollars in the house at the time. It was these she was trying to take away with her.

"With an amah and the two guards, Mrs. Sun got past the soldiers and into the street, but the handbag was taken from her, and she was separated from the amah. As she walked on a volley of shots was fired at her and she threw herself flat, lying still while a few soldiers came up and stooped over her. As the idea paramount in the minds of the soldiers was the plunder in the house, they rushed away to help in the looting.

"When the soldiers hurried away, Mrs. Sun got up, picked up a basket such as coolies carry, which chanced to be lying in the street, took off her skirt and put it into the basket, and presenting the appearance of a coolie woman, hurried away with the two guards. They were stopped at many places by soldiers, but always allowed to go on and went on to Shameen where Mrs. Sun remained for the rest of the night, although it is not made public where she stayed.

"After leaving his wife, Dr. Sun made his way to the river, and found a motor boat which took him to Whampoa where he boarded one of the gunboats of the fleet. The news soon came to him of the looting of his home, and its destruction, and it is most probable that he was told his wife had been shot in the street. He was wild and beside himself. The fleet moved up to Canton and anchored at an angle across the river just in front of the extreme eastern part of the city. He believed that his wife was killed when he ordered the bombardment of the city.

"Mrs. Sun was in Shameen when the bombardment was in progress, although it was first reported that she was in another part of the city. Early Sunday morning Mr. Henry, executive secretary (acting President) of the Canton Christian College, went up to the city and brought Mrs. Sun down to the college. She was very near to a nervous breakdown, but was not able to enjoy rest until word should be taken to her husband that she was safe. In the afternoon, C. C. Wu in General Ngai Bong Ping's fast racing boat, took Mr. Henry, Mr. Houston, the U. S. Consul, and Mrs. Sun to Whampoa. Mrs. Sun did not stay aboard the vessel, but returned to the



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College Sunday night, remaining and getting some very much needed rest until Tuesday afternoon when she took the British boat for Hongkong. She was taken up to the boat in a launch from Canton Christian College and did not land in the city at all.

Dr. Sun was very much cheered when he found his wife alive and all right. He was interviewed on the subject of bombarding the city, and after some discussion promised that the city would not be shelled again.

Some people are emphatic in saying that Sun's soldiers will soon be at Canton, that they are near by on the way, that they have the airplanes, twice as many troops as Chen Kwing Ming, and that there will be heavy fighting, and others are just as emphatic in declaring that it is all over, and there will be no more fighting. The citizens are preparing for further hostilities, and all the usual preparations for hiding and shelter are still being observed in the city, although business is going on, not as usual, but nearly so. People have about ceased to flee to Hongkong, but have not begun to flock back."

When a Chinese Dies Without a Will

C. T. Liang, a Chinese attorney of Peking recently gave the following as his opinion in regard to the succession of a Chinse stockholder who dies without a will and with or without children. The question came up in connection with the death of a Chinese stockholder in a Sino-foreign company which is operating under Chinese law. The opinion follows:

1. Chinese Shareholder Dies-with Children

In this connection, the right of share or shares, which belonged to the holder deceased, should be succeeded by his son. In case his son is in minority, (i. e. under seven or beyond seven but less than 20 of age) the right is exercised by the widow (his wife) when he is under seven, or by himself but with the consent of the widow when he is beyond seven but less than 20; (P. P. 10, 13, 14 Chinese Civil Law) and if the deceased has more sons, a representative should be designated among themselves for exercising the share's right succeeded (62 Chinese Company Law).

2. Chinese Shareholder Dies without Children

In this connection, the right of share or shares should be temporarily succeeded by the widow until an heir is adopted by herself. The succession of a deceased is of great importance in the eyes of Chinese Civil Law, so the widow can only succeed to her husband's right during the absence of an heir. As soon as the heir is adopted, the same rule as mentioned in paragraph 1 will be applied accordingly. But an abolition of the right of succession of the widow is necessarily enforced on the occasion when she is remarried or is going to be remarried. The share's right of a minority, (i. e. under 7 or beyond 7 but less than 20 of age)—with no parents living, should be exercised by a guardian (when under 7) or by himself but with the consent of the guardian (when beyond 7 but less than 20) who is elected by a resolution of a conference of family and relatives held on the death of parents of an heir or a son in minority. (The said conference is summoned for the sole object of electing a guardian, and the guardian should be replaced when the heir or son reaches majority.)

But all the above mentioned is only applicable to the case that the deceased was a share holder of a Société Anonyme or a shareholder with a limited liability of a "Société en Commandite" or "Société en Commandite Par Actions." The death of a shareholder, according to Chinese Company Law, is one of the conditions of which a retirement from the

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Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H'kong.

Pres. Wilson, S'hai, July 15. (105)
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Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 10. (1)

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Bearport, Shanghai, Aug. 10. (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila

West Ivan, S'hai, July 22. (5)
Bearport, Shanghai, Aug. 12. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. McKinley, S'hai, July 16. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Aug. 27. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (10)

From Portland

Eastern Sailor, S'hai, July 23. (10)
West Kader, S'hai, Aug. 6. (10)

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Eastern Sailor, S'hai, July 25. (10)
West Kader, S'hai, Aug. 8. (10)

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Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Aug. 12. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Pres. Wilson, S'hai, July 29. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Pres. McKinley, S'hai, July 16. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Aug. 27. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)

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membership of a Société en Nom Collictif"—is necessary. (And also the same if the death occurred of those shareholders who are the members with unlimited liablity of a "Société en Commandite and with unlimited liability of a Société en Commandite Par Actions.") Therefore, of those three circumstances, share's right can not be succeeded.

Recent Developments on China's Railways

Although handicapped by a lack of needed funds and by the depression following the world war, the Chinese Government Railways have been making progress toward the improvement of roads in operation, construction of new lines and the standardization of equipment and methods. The most recent extension has been that of eighty miles on the Peking-Suiyan line, constructed purely by Chinese engineers and seeking to tap the rich provinces of Shensi and Kansu. An extension of forty-four miles has been made to Paiyingtailai on the Szepingkai-Taonan line with the assistance of Japanese funds.

Preparations are now being made for the development of a new port at Haichow, in order to make this city the eastern terminus of a proposed extension of the Lung-Hai line, being financed by Belgian interests. The plans of the Ministry of Communications call for the joining of the two hundred mile break in the Peking-Hankow-Canton line, the construction of a line from Hankow to Chengtu, and better communications in the Southern provinces.

Motor roads, constructed by the Ministry as a part of the famine relief work in the north, now extend 162 miles in length from Tsangchow to Shihkiachwang, and 232 miles from Chefoo to Weishien. These roads are nearing completion but for the present are only of the made earth type.

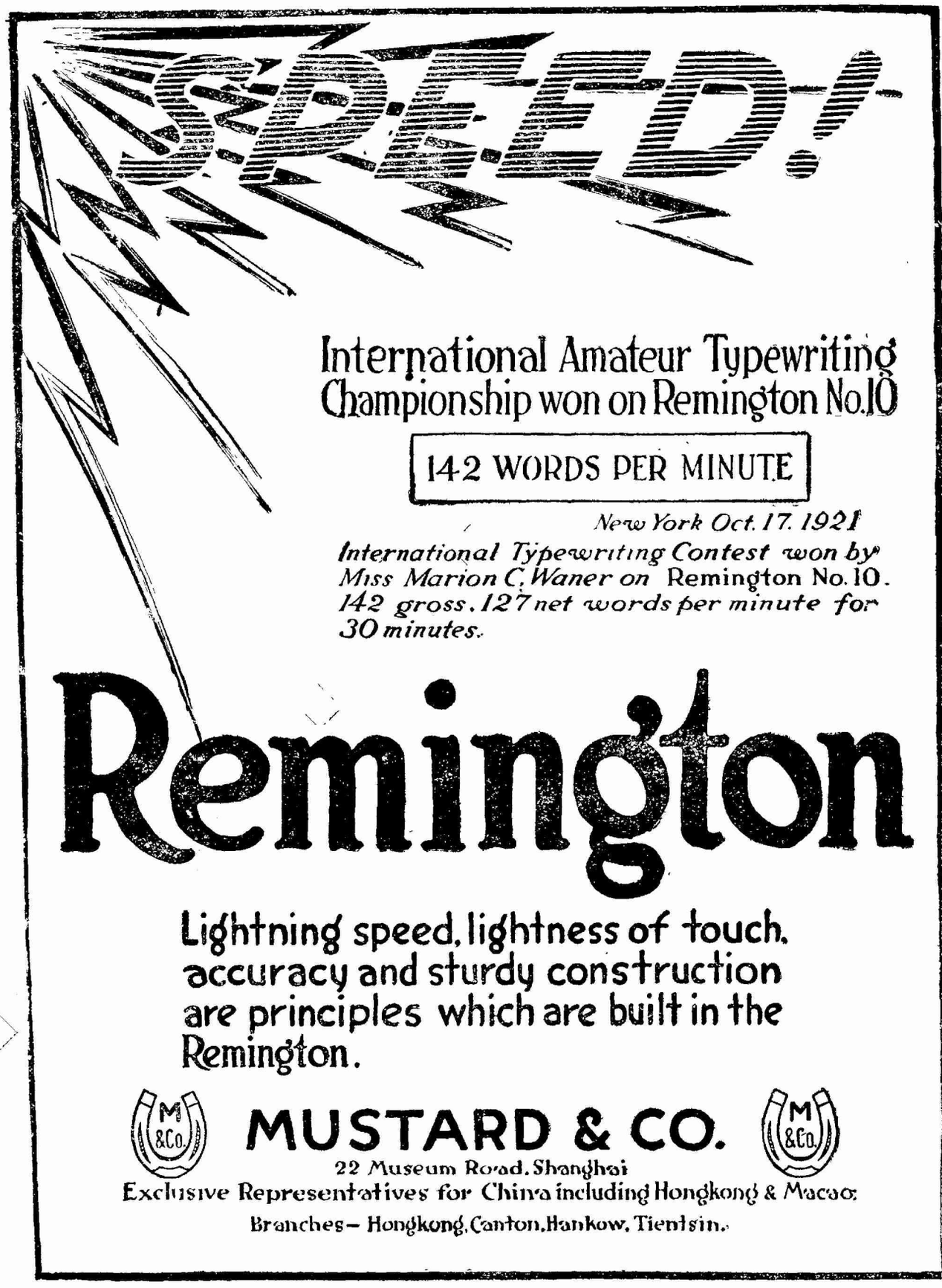
Among the improvements on existing lines is the double tracking of the Peking-Moukden Railway between Tangshan and Shanhaikwan, and the extension of a branch to the recently opened coal fields, giving a thirty mile line between Chinchow and Chaoyang. Plans are being made for the erection of the Yellow River bridge of the Peking-Hankow, a structure more than 3,000 feet in length. The Tientsin-Pukow line will in time cross on its own ferries at Nanking and is planning new branches. Heavier engines are being purchased for the Peking-Suiyuan Railway on account of the steep grades and additional flag stations are being provided.

Fifteen Hundred Views on Prohibition in America

According to the Foreign Affairs News Service survey of the replies to a query on prohibition sent out by the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, to 1,500 business and professional men in the United States seems to indicate that the prohibition amendment and the Volstead enforcement act have come to stay. For those manufacturers, bankers, lawyers, physicians and educators, throughout the country aligned themselves as follows:

	Per Cent
For prohibition in some form	98.50
Against prohibition	1.50
For strict prohibition	85.50
For beer and wine	7.00
Against Volstead Law or present regulation	1.25
Want Volstead Law modified	.75
Advocate high license or government control	1.00
Undecided and non-commital	2.75

No advocate of the saloon was discovered.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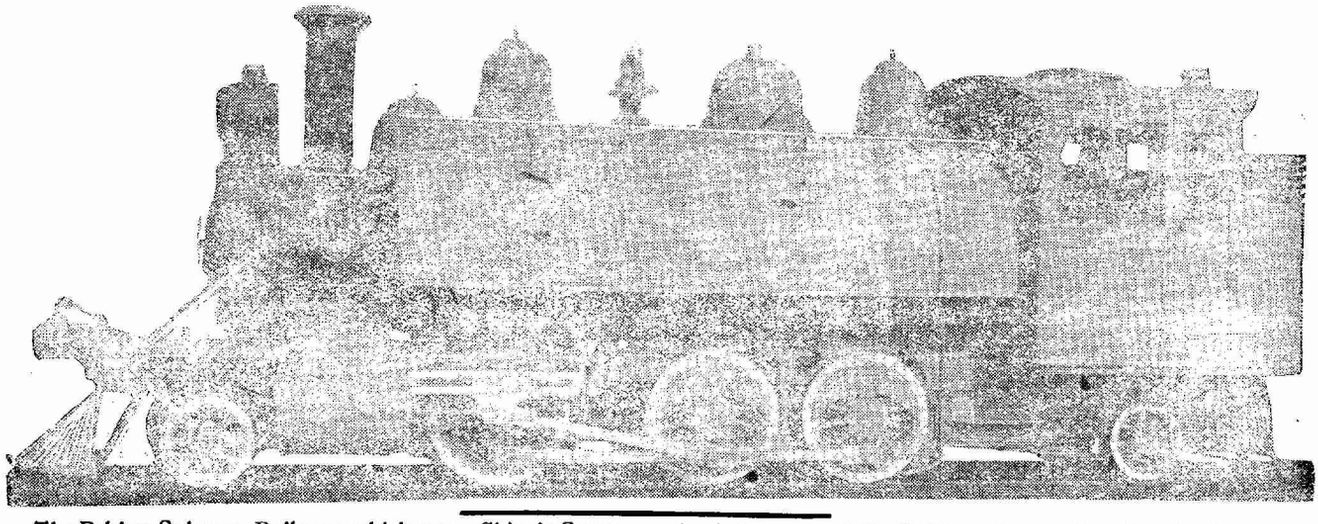
"Prairie" Switching Locomotives for Peking-Suiyuan Railway



The Peking-Suiyuan Railway which taps China's Great Northwest, has now about 400 miles of Standard Gauge (4'-8½") track open and is one of China's most important railways, from both political and industrial standpoints. The line was constructed entirely with Chinese capital and by Chinese engineers, having been originally conceived by Dr. Chan Tien-Yu, better known to foreigners as Jeme Tien-Yu.

Construction was started in 1905 under Dr. Chan, on the Peking Kalgan section. In 1909 public service was begun. This section of line, about 122 miles long, is without doubt the most remarkable piece of railway engineering yet carried out in China. The tunnel under Nankow Pass is the longest yet bored in China, its setting being extremely picturesque, and is yearly visited by thousands of tourists.

In succeeding years, construction of the line from Kalgan to Suiyuan proceeded and on May 1, 1921, the railroad was opened as far as Suiyuan, the first train being hauled by one of the Baldwin locomotives herein described of which seventeen are now owned by the railway, four having been purchased in 1910, three in 1919 and ten in 1920.

The photograph herewith shows one of the ten locomotives which were ordered in May 1920, with a request for early shipment. In October of the same year the engines were on their way to China.

These locomotives are designed for ruling grades of one percent and have a straight topboiler and a steel firebox. The piston valves are actuated by Stephenson valve motion and controlled by a screw reverse gear. The brakes are of the Baldwin steam type schedule U. 6. In common with the practice on Chinese Government Railways, M. C. B. automatic couplers are employed. Other special equipment includes Coal safety valves, Ashcroft steam gauges, Baldwin water gauges, Monitor injectors, oil headlights and Nathan double Bulls Eye lubricators.

Peking Union Medical College

The Medical School
The Premedical School

Entrance examinations will be held August 21-25, 1922 at Peking and Shanghai

For further information address:

The Committee on Admission
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Peking.

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Entrance examinations in English and Mathematics will be held in Peking June 13-15, and Sept. 8-9.

For further information address:

Superintendent of Nurses,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking.

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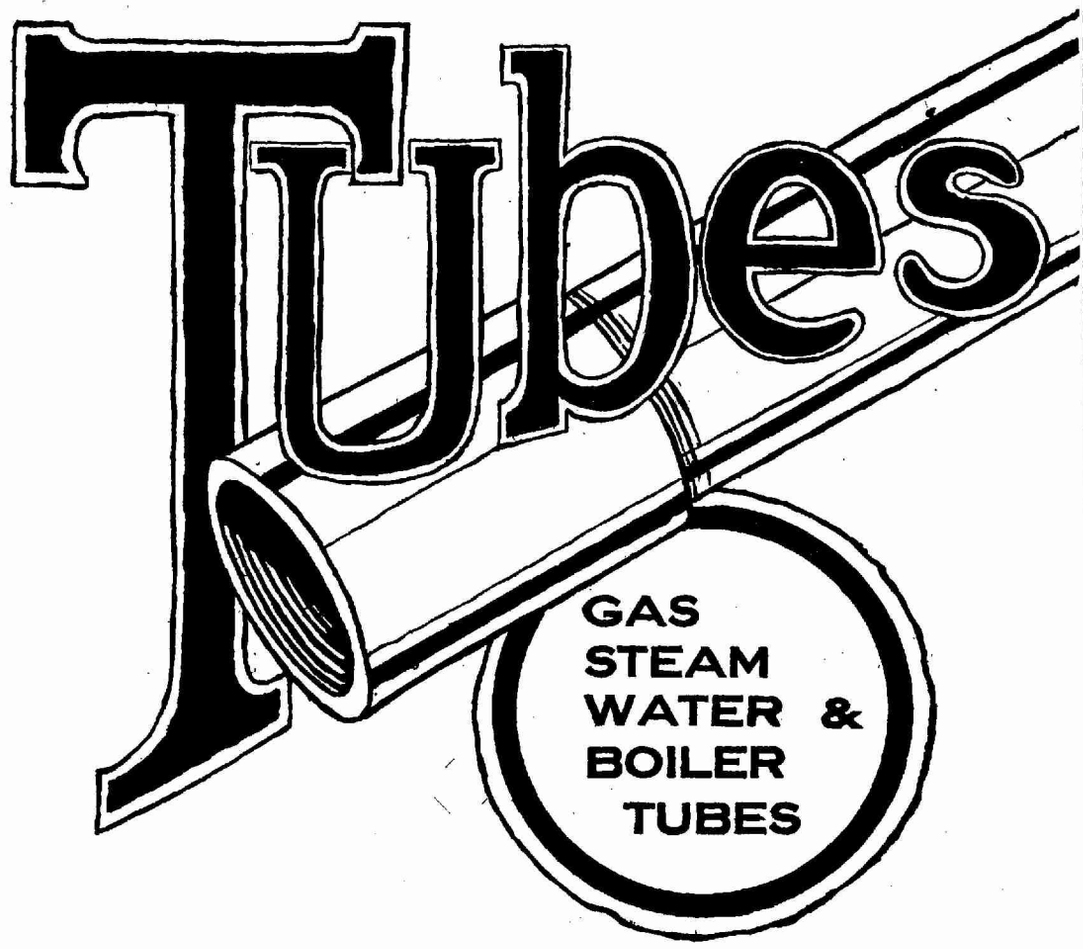

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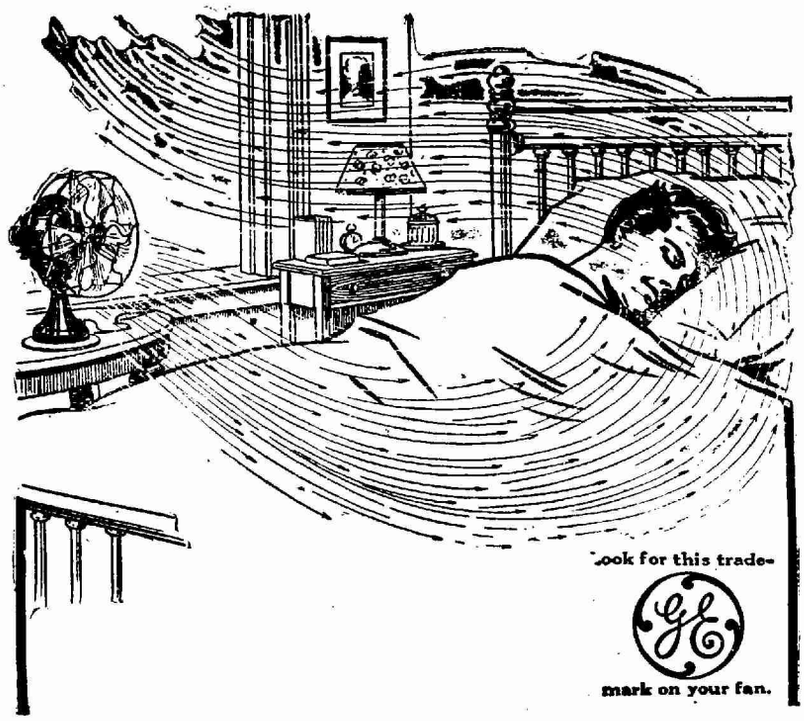

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Men and Events

Edward Taylor Stelle, Jr., arrived in Shanghai recently to join the staff of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

R. M. Ewing of Oklahama City, Oklahama, recently arrived in Shanghai to become a member of the staff of Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company.

W. T. Alexander, representative of the Palmolive Company, for whom the American Trading Company are agents, left Shanghai last Saturday on the *s. s. President Cleveland* for a few months' trip.

According to the Rosta News Agency, the foreign telegraph arrangements by the Danish cable are rapidly being resumed. The Danish company is expediting the repair of Far Eastern lines of which one is already operating and another is being repaired between Irkutsk, Kiakhta and Peking.

G. D. W. Woodyard of Buenos Aires, a flour-mill engineer in the service of the Nordye and Marmon Company, head office at Indianapolis, Indiana, arrived in Shanghai last week on the *s. s. Tenyo Maru*. He plans to remain sometime in Shanghai on business. Mr. Woodyard is accompanied by Mrs. Woodyard and family.

According to an announcement, the professional and official association of Drs. Ransom, Massie and Clarke with Dr. Julian Petit has been terminated by mutual agreement of all concerned. The offices of Drs. Ransom, Massie, Clarke and Gardiner have been removed to flat "A," fifth floor of the Union building, 1 Canton Road, Shanghai.

David L. Patterson, professor of history at the University of Kansas, recently arrived in Japan, where he will spend some time making a study of the historical, political, and economic phases of life, before going to Korea and China. Mr. Patterson was formerly a newspaper man, having been correspondent on the Western front for the *Pittsburgh-Gazette Times*.

The office of the American Commercial Attache has received from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, the following cablegram: "Department of Commerce estimates the area in the United States under cotton cultivation to be 34,000,000 acres, an increase of 11% over last year. Present conditions are 71% of normal. Production of 11,000,000 bales is forecasted."

A group of Tsing Hua College students enroute to America from Peking, to pursue a higher course of study, were guests of honor at a tea and reception given by the American Returned Students Club, Shanghai, on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. In this group are about thirty student graduates. On August 15, another large group of students will sail for America on the *s. s. Nanking*.

News has just been received in Shanghai that seven new teachers will join the faculty of the Shanghai American School for the coming school term. They plan to sail from San Francisco on the *s. s. China* and are due in Shanghai about September 5. The list includes a man for the English department, in the High School, three women for the grade school, and two for the department of music. Miss Louise Macklin, daughter of Dr. Macklin of Nanking University is included in the list and will teach violin and piano. It is hoped that an orchestra will be organized this coming year.

The Red Cross Societies of China held their annual meeting on Saturday, July 8, at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wang Ta-hsieh; vice-president (Peking), Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, vice-president (Shanghai), Yang Tcheng. Wang was former Minister to Japan and at one time Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peking. Admiral Tsai is chairman of the Tariff Revision Commission and codirector of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Yang Tcheng was formerly Minister to Germany, also at one time Minister to Australia, also at other times Minister to the Netherlands. For a number of years he was Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, Shanghai.

A history of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, has just been published in book form. In addition to the history of the American Company, traced from

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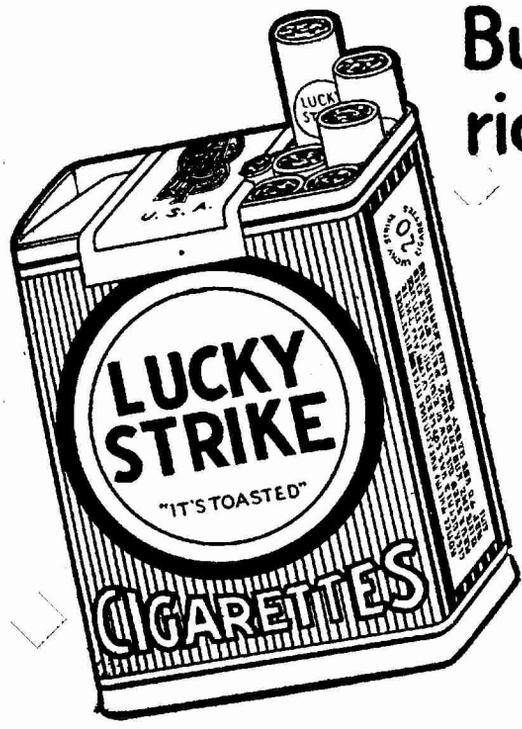

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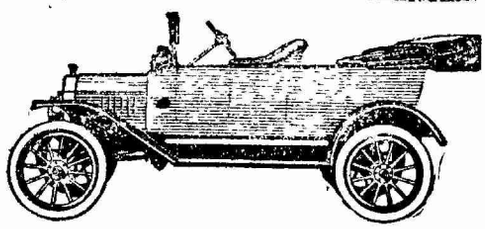

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21-284

1906 the time of its organization to 1921, are some excellent illustrations of officers, non-commissioned officers, squads, shields and cups awarded in the various competitions. Dr. S. A. Ransom, to whom the publication is dedicated was instrumental in calling together a small group of Americans at that time and organizing them for combined action in case of danger to the community. Dr. Ransom was the company's first member, first officer, first captain, first major, and first representative in counsel of the S. V. C. He recently resigned at the annual meeting of the company, as commanding officer.

According to a report George G. Stroebe, former officer in the army in the Philippines, has been engaged by the Technical Committee of the Yangtse River Commission to survey the Yangste River, preparatory to the improvement of the great waterway of China. In company with T. C. Shoung, chief secretary of the commission, and Mr. Van der Veen, a member of the committee, Mr. Stroebe has left Peking for Hankow to make a study of the river there. The head office will be established in Peking, with a branch office in Shanghai. Several prominent Chinese and foreign residents in Peking and Shanghai are members of the committee and all are technical men of recognized ability. Mr. Stroebe has had many years of experience as a hydraulic engineer in America and the Philippines.

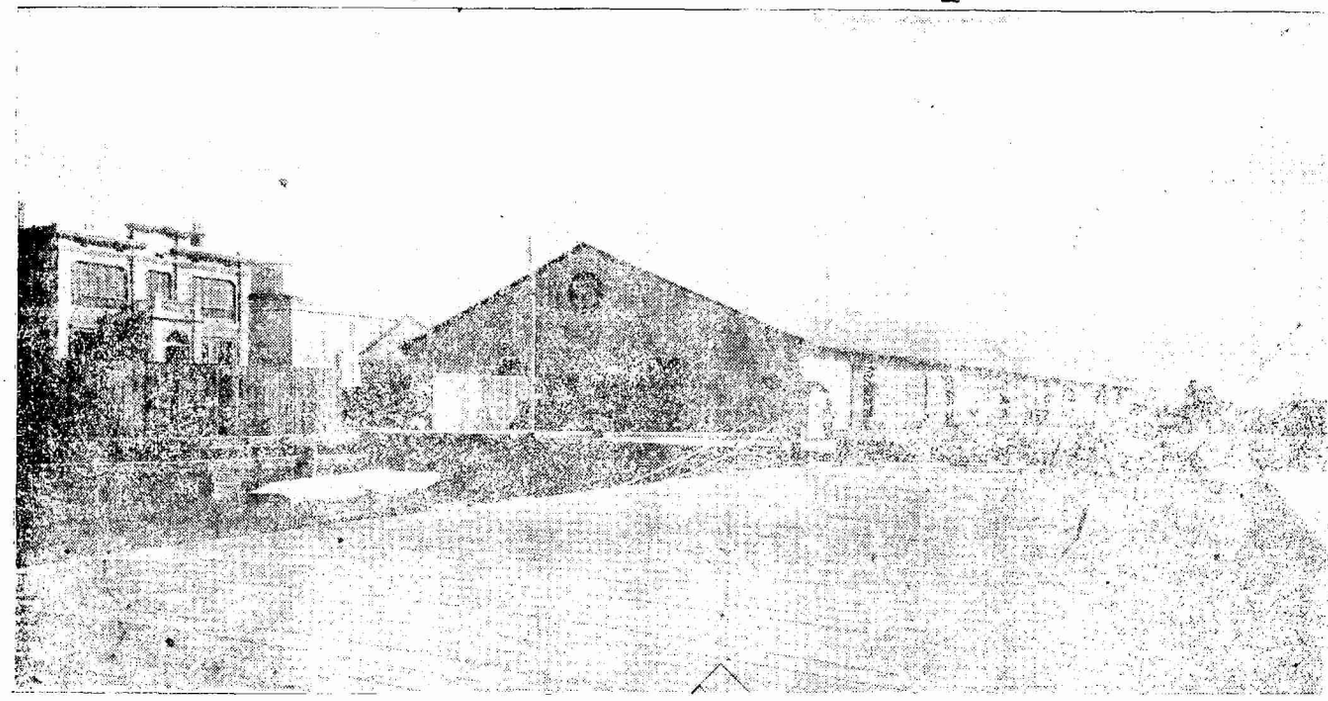
Dr. Anne Walter Fearn is planning to depart on Saturday, July 15, on the s. s. *Empress of Asia* for Yokohama, Japan, to meet three sisters who are making a tour of the Orient. Mrs. Oscar Johnson, wife of Mr. Johnson of Roberts-Johnson and Rand, one of the largest shoe manufacturers in the world, St. Louis, Mo, is making a tour of the East, accompanied by her two sons. They will tour Japan, Korea, North China, and leave for America on September 16, from Shanghai, Mrs. J. H. Dye, a noted musician of New Canaan, Conn., is also making the trip. Mrs. Dye is the daughter-in-law of General Dye, who was sent to Korea in charge of the Korean troops and was in the Palace with the Emperor at the time when the Japanese took possession, and Miss Lillian Walter, of New Canaan, Conn., who was formerly editor of the *Journal of Physcology and Philosophy*, (New York), is with the party. Mrs. Dye and Miss Walter are making a tour of the world, and will remain in Shanghai until December staying with Dr. Fearn at her sanitorium. Dr. Fearn expects to return to Shanghai about September 3.

C. S. Beatty, general manager of the Orient for the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, who arrived in Shanghai but a short time ago, has opened an office in the Robert Dollar Building and organized a staff for the campaign about to be inaugurated in China. Thomas M. Knight, formerly with the local Du Pont de Nemours' office, is assistant general Oriental manager, while T. R. Scanlon will be office manager. The Sun-Maid Raisin Growers is a cooperative association of 14,000 growers, controlling, according to Mr. Beatty, 93 percent of the raisins in the United States. The head office is in Fresno, California, and in the latter state the association has thirty-seven packing plants, which are handling the crop of 225,000 tons this year. Mr. Beatty's trip to the Orient is in pursuance of the company's inauguration of a direct sales policy, which will see the opening of branches throughout the world. William M. Squire, with office in Yokohama, is the Japan manager for the association; and Mr. Beatty and Mr. Knight leave Shanghai about August 1, for Manila and Singapore, where branches are to be established. A branch will later be opened in Harbin, while, under the Shanghai office, representatives are to be sent to all the principal centers of China.

New British Engineering Firm Opens in China

Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ld., well-known shipbuilding engineering and armament manufacturers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has opened an office in Peking, which will be under the direction of R.A.S. Waters, resident representative in China. The firm will deal in contracts for the construction and equipment of harbor works, docks, railways, canals, bridges, etc. Reiss & Co., of Shanghai, have been appointed their sole agents for the whole of China and Hongkong.

Dollar Wharf and Godowns For Cargo Safety, and Quick Dispatch



View showing Dollar Pei Lien Chien Wharf and Fireproof Concrete Go-downs, Shanghai

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The fireproof construction of the several re-enforced godowns, assure a low rate of insurance, as well as safety of cargo stored therein.

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The Dollar Line of steamers are maintaining regular schedules from Oriental ports to Boston and New York via Suez Canal, in a round-the-world service, in addition to a regular Trans-Pacific service to San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver. Rates and information on application.

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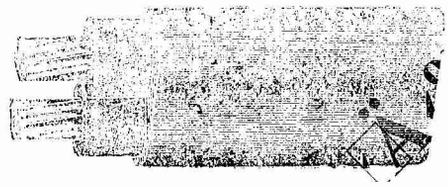

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News from North China

There are many destitute Russian men, women and children staying in Peking. Most of them are living in cheap Chinese hotels in the Capital. The Ministry of the Interior has ordered the Metropolitan Police to take a census of them and find out their condition with the object of finding relief for them.

Pan Tsu-yi, chief secretary of the House of Representatives, arrived in Peking on July 6 to take up office. More members of parliament have arrived in the Capital, and it is confidentially expected that on the first of August the parliament will be able to get a quorum and meet Some expect that by July 15, a quorum may be obtained.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a communication to the Diplomatic Body requesting its members to instruct their delegates the Tariff revision commission now sitting at Shanghai to hasten the work of revision so that it may be completed within four months in accordance with the decision reached at the Washington Conference last year.

General William M. Wright, U. S. A., Commanding the Philippines Department, is expected to reach Peking on July 12 for a ten days' visit. General Wright, who succeeded General Kernan, is at present visiting in the Yangtse region, and during his stay in China, he wants to inspect the garrison of the Fifteenth U S. Infantry in Tientsin and Peking.

The new Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Chang Kuo-kan, is organizing an exhibition of mining products in Peking. The exhibition will be held in the Temple of Agriculture, and no date has yet been fixed The new Minister is quite enterprising. On account of his activities there is in existence much opposition to him, which is not justified.

R. F. Warner, manager and partner of Frazar and Company, New York, left Tientsin on Thursday evening by the *Koonshing* for Chefoo and will visit Dairen and Mukden and Keijo before returning to Tokyo on his way back to New York. Shortly before he left, Frazar and Company gave a dinner in his honor at the Imperial Hotel. All the members of the staff were present

Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, Mr. Padeux, French adviser, and Chang Chia-ngan, vice-governor of the Bank of China, have been appointed members of the Finance Commission of which Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo is the chief. Other members of the commission are vice-ministers of the interior, communications, finance, agriculture and commerce and of foreign affairs.

The Minister of Finance, according to the *Peking Leader*, has announced that on the recommendation of Dr. V K. Wellington Koo, chairman of the National Financial Commission, an invitation has been sent to H. H Willoughby, to act as adviser to that commission. Mr. Willoughby, who acted some years ago as legal adviser to the Chinese government, is now in America.

Three meetings of the Chinese-Japanese Commission to consider the Shantung question have been held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among the business transacted was the consent of the Japanese to the Chinese proposal to send Chinese to work on the Tsinanfu railway prior to the said transfer to China. Claims for some commercial privileges in Shantung have been rejected by China.

Credit notes of the railway car loan are being accepted by the railways and other communication organizations of the government for the payment of freight. At first they were refused by the railways As a result of the protest by the Bankers' Association, the Ministry of Communications is issuing fresh orders for the railways to accept the credit notes in view of its inability to pay off the railway car loan as it fell due.

The report that General Chang Tso-ling, the fallen Mukden War Lord, is recruiting twelve full brigades to replace those who were killed, wounded or otherwise lost during the recent Chihli-Mukden war, and that he intends to regain his lost prestige and power in Peking is denied by General Tso-ling himself in a telegram to Genral Wang Chan-yuan, former Military Governor of Hupeh, who is now mediator between Chang and Peking

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Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The troop disbandment program of the government is not receiving support in South China. In a telegram to Peking General Li Hou-chi, Military Governor of Fukien, states that he will disband his troops if he receives money for their back pay which has accumulated considerably. Knowing that Peking cannot find money to pay his soldiers he cannot conceive of a better answer to the urging of President Li to disband soldiers.

By a Mandate issued on July 6, General Tang Hsiang-ming was appointed Civil Governor of Hupeh. President Li Yuan-hung made the appointment much against the wishes of General Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu, both of whom in a special telegram urged the maintenance of *status quo* for the time being, and of General Hsiao Yao-nan, Military Governor of Hupeh, who wired his desire to have no change in the personnel of the Civil Governor of that province.

Liang Chi-chiao, the best known Chinese scholar, is now visiting in Tsinan, where a national educational conference for the improvement of Chinese education is being held. He is making several addresses. Dr. V. K. Ting, Chinese mining expert, and Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister, are among those who are attending the conference. Almost all the Chinese educational authorities are present at the conference, where the Ministry of Education is also represented.

China's application for a further postponement of the payment of the Boxer Indemnity is receiving the attention of the Diplomatic Body. On July 6 the allied Ministers attended the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the matter. If their home governments' consent to such a postponement is secured, a domestic loan similar to the Seventh Year Short Term Loan would be issued to meet the urgent administrative needs of the government and to meet overdue foreign loan obligations.

On July 4 an order was issued by the Minister of Finance appointing W. R. Strickland, at present the English secretary of the chief inspectorate of Salt Revenue, to officiate *ad interim* as foreign Associate Chief Inspector for nine days, till July 13, from which date he will be granted five months' leave. From July 13, Lieutenant Colonel R. M. C. Ruxton, O. B. E. one of the senior members of the Salt Revenue Service, will be appointed acting foreign associate chief inspector.

The American Secretary of Navy, Edwin Denby, is expected to arrive at Chinwantao on the *U. S. S. Huron* on July 16. Upon his arrival he will come to Peking by rail. Secretary of the Navy Denby is to be the official guest of the Chinese government during his stay in China, and a schedule of his entertainment will be published next Monday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The occasion is looked upon as an opportunity for the further increase of the friendly relations between these two Republics.

The representatives of the Shantung people who are now in Peking to watch the Tsingtao negotiations interviewed Dr. C. T. Wang, Director General of the office of the Rehabilitation of the Shantung Rights, on July 6, and demanded full publication of all negotiations with the Japanese delegation. They also demanded that no final settlement of important questions be made without their endorsement. The important questions mentioned related to the appraisement of improvements made by Japan and additions to the Tsingtao Tsinan Railway.

Peking, July 8, 1922.

News from Central China

The flag of the British Consulate-General at Hankow was flown at half mast on June 26, on account of the funeral of the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, which took place in London at St. Paul's Cathedral. The flags on the *H. M. S. Gnat* and *Bee* were also at half mast in memory of the funeral of Sir Wilson.

The Chinese Municipal Council of Changsha, Hunan, has obtained the approval of the civil authorities of the province to pull down the city wall to make room for the building of a modern road. The estimated cost of the undertaking is about $150,000. The work of construction will be started soon on several sections simultaneously.

One outcome of the military jealousy among chieftains in Szechuen, according to a foreign observer, has been a recrudescence of robbery in the southwest. With all the military drawn near to Chengtu, Szechuen, the robbers immediately began operations. One large silk robbery was made near Chengtu, and a foreigner was robbed of $700 and all his goods, about 200 li away.

General Tan Mao-hsin, Commander of a large section of Szechuen troops, was elected Commander of Szechuen at Chungking on June 25 to succeed General Liu Hsiang. The

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new governor will probably shift the seat of Szechuen's provincial government from Chungking to Chengtu. The election of General Tan was effected through the concurrence of opinion of two leading factions in Szechuen.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian Tuchun of Kaifenfu, Honan, has been ordered by the Peking government to clear his province of brigandage and lawlessness that is running so rampant in various parts of Honan. Military force will be used to purge Honan of its malcontents, for which purpose part of the northern troops now being withdrawn from Hunan will be sent north to assist the Honan governor.

General Wu Pei-fu has requested the Peking government to relieve him of the post of High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, now the abolition of the Tuchunate in China is urgently required in hastening the reunification of China. The headquarters of the Inspecting Commissioner at Hankow has wound up its organization, and only an office is left to handle General Wu's affairs in this center.

The Commander of Troops and Military Affairs of Kiangsi, General Tsai Chen-hsun, has sent a long telegram to officers and commanders of southern forces now threatening Kiangsi, pledging his word to withdraw all of the northern troops from the province if the southerners will also agree to withdraw their troops from Kiangsi area without delay. He also stated that affairs and administration of the Kiangsi province should be left in the hands of Kiangsi people.

Representatives and emissaries of Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuen, Kweichow, Yunnan and Kiangsi are again flocking to Paotingfu by way of Hankow on confidential missions. It is stated that they are proceeding to Paotingfu to interview General Wu Pei-fu to arrange terms whereby southwestern provinces may form a homogeneous union with the northern government. Sweeping changes in the political alignment among central provinces are likely to follow the Paotingfu conferences.

The Japanese Asiatic Development Corporation, the financiers of the Kiukiang-Nanchang railway, has presented a demand for $243,000 to the railway directors, the sum is the interest that falls due on June 30. In view of the demand of the Japanese debtors, the railway office has requested the Nanchang provincial Bureau of Industries to hand over the proceeds and deposit of $90,000 belonging to the railway company. The railway is now under Japanese-Chinese management with Japanese having a predominating voice in directing its affairs.

The whole Japanese colony in Hankow turned out this morning to bid farewell to the Detachment of Japanese Garrisons in Hankow that departed from Hankow for Japan on board the Japanese Marine transport *Fukuoka Maru*. About 700 men, including officers and staff, left Hankow among cheerings of their own people in Hankow. Aside from giving the Garrisons a great deal of junketing, the Japanese community also erected an electric pailou on the Japanese Bund to cheer up the parting soldiers.

Six cruisers of the Chinese Navy are patrolling on the Kiukiang and Nanchang waters at present, and General Tsai Chen-hsun, Governor of Nanchang, has given assurance of strong backing by General Wu Pei-fu, should chaos develop in his province. Both Kiukiang and Nanchang are quiet at this moment, though people in both places are unconsciously feeling the pulses of forthcoming dangers. General Tsai is preparing to scourge the incorrigible soldiers of the former Tuchun of Kiangsi, who are fastly degenerating into robbers.

A band of some 500 robbers attacked the city of Tungshan in Hupeh on June 26, and captured and occupied the city. The magistrate succeeded in running away when the robbers broke in. The robbers cut the telegraph wires and broke open the jails liberating all the prisoners. No looting or burning was done, and the robbers after occupying the city confined themselves to seizing a number of the rich gentry, whom they are holding for ransom. The sum demanded is $50,000, failing which the hostages will be put to death. The governors of Wuchang have despatched several regiments of troops to suppress robbery in that city.

A memorial service was held in the Union Church last Sunday when a large congregation gathered to do honor to the memory of the late Rev. E. F. Gedye, who died of pneumonia and dysentry in the International Hospital last month. Rev. Gedye when he came to Hankow in 1893 after graduation in Cambridge University, was connected with Wellesley College. After twenty-one years in that institution he worked in the Wesleyan Mission at Hankow until death. He was instrumental in the organization of the Wuchang Union Normal College and the Central China Christian Educational Association.

The evacuation of northern troops from Chihli, Honan, and Shantung, from Yochow and Hunan region by order of President Li Yuan-hung, is now being handicapped by the complicated situation in Hunan. On the one hand, factions are struggling in Changsha as hard as ever to gain control of the province, and general conditions in Hunan do not warrant the evacuation of northern garrisons at this time. On the other hand, General Wu Pei-fu has made the evacuation of northern troops from Hunan conditional upon the issuing of a decree by General Chao Heng-ti declaring Hunan's provincial constitution void and resuming official subjection to the Peking government.

The Kuling American School has just completed a very successful year in its history. Six students completed the eighth grade of the grammar school department, while high school diplomas were awarded to two graduates. A summer school is now being conducted with an attendance of twenty-three students, and will continue until October 31. The school loses three teachers this year who are returning to America: Miss Gertrude Harlowe, Miss Grace McKinney and Dr. Gertrude H. Beggs. Theodore Hobbie returns to the school after a year's furlough in America, and Vernon Hargroves, a graduate of Princeton University, joins the staff in August. The fall term of the school commences on September 6.

The thirteenth commencement of Boone University, Wuchang, was held in Stokes Hall in the university compound on June 24. The program opened with an invocation by the Rev. T. F. Tsen, which was followed by the singing of the college motto song by the audience. The speakers of the day were Chen, Sze, president of Chung Hua University, who gave his personal impressions of the excellent work done by the university, and H.B. Rattenbury, of the Wesleyan Mission, who reviewed the life of the late Rev. E. F. Gedye. Acting president Robert A. Kemp conferred degrees on the graduating classes. Eleven students received the B.A. degrees and two, B. D. Miss M. E. Wood, dean of the Boone School of library science, presented certificates to graduates of the library course.

General Li Lieh-chun, Field Marshal of the southern expedition against Peking by way of Kiangsi, has issued a circular telegram denouncing the reinstatement of Li Yuan-hung to presidency. General Li alleges the present Peking government is a continuation of the old bogus administration and states that Li Yuan-hung has no legal title to reinstatement at this time. First, so General Li says, the term of five years has expired in October, 1918, during which Yuan Shih-kai, Li Yuan-hung and Feng Kuo-chang served the term jointly in succession. After that no legal action was taken through constitutional channels to elect a new chief executive. Secondly, Li Yuan-hung committed the illegal act of dissolving the Parliament in 1917. Thirdly, Li Yuan-hung heedlessly relinquished his duties as President in the monarchical restoration movement when he only escaped with his life. These are the reasons Li Lieh-chun advanced in support of his denunciation of the new president. Li Yuan-hung's invitation to General Li Lieh-chun to come to Peking has been entirely ignored.

Hankow, July 2, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

July 6. Russian Envoys at The Hague Conference yield a point on property acquired since May, this decree being regarded as a move in the right direction, according to a late dispatch.——London report says Nationals in Ireland are gradually winning out, although heavy fighting still continues.——The construction of a dam on the Jordan River at the point where it issues from the Sea of Galilee, with other construction work in addition, is to be part of a development scheme to be harnessed by a Russian engineer, according to a report from Jerusalem.——Oil Company in Mexico denies statement of State Department at Washington that eighty-five of the employees of the Corona Company are held prisoners by Mexican bandits.——London dispatch says report of Cabinet reshuffle on Downing Street is pure speculation.

July 7. Professor W. W. Willoughby, adviser to Chinese delegation at Washington Conference is invited to Peking to assist Wellington Koo in working out financial scheme for China.——With the capture of Cathal Brugha, noted rebel leader in Ireland, the fighting in Dublin is reported over.——Conference at The Hague is in deadlock over the Soviets, neglect to explain loan demand.——Berlin report

says Germany has suggested to Reparations Commission that English instead of German coal should be supplied for coal deliveries Germany is obliged to make to Entente.

July 8. Fire loss in Dublin is estimated at £5,000,000 according to London dispatch.

July 9. London report says with end of fighting in Dublin, the Nationalists are giving attention to the rebels in the various provinces of Ireland.——Paris report says wireless station of Sainte Assise, the most powerful station hitherto constructed, was unofficially opened with communications with New York.——Paris report says M. Pernotte, former manager of Banque Industrielle de Chine, is sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for fraud in the issue of the Pacific Company bonds.

July 10. Berlin report says urgent request is made for postponing cash payments and secretaries leave for Paris to ask Reparations Commission for a moratorium to enable German cash payments to be spread over longer period.——Former President Taft and Mrs. Taft leave London for America after studying procedure of English courts.——Rioting occurs in Upper Silesia among British, French and German troops.——The House of Commons unanimously passed the second reading of the Washington Treaties Bill, which has already passed the House of Lords, according to London report.——London report says Free State forces are rounding up the rebels in the provinces and resistance is collapsing in all quarters.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week, there has been no change in the fundamental condition of the market. Fluctuations had been within narrow limits and were influenced from day to day by the Weather Map and the trend of the Yarn market and ended at the close of the week with a steady tendency. Aside from the speculative feature, the chief development of the situation was the additional heavy rain in the Kiangsu, Chihli and Shantung Provinces and along the valley. On Zungming Island, the lowlands are submerged and some sections of the uplands have also been effected by the recent heavy rains. The outlook in the Chekiang Province is more hopeful. Reports from Shensi, Shansi, Shasi and Honan for the past week are not to hand. Mid-Americans on Tuesday the 3rd instant advanced 170 points for spot, and in sympathy therewith, the Bombay market is reported to be excited.

From the above, it will be seen that the outlook hinges on future weather developments in consequence of which a conservative policy seems advisable for the new crop position.

Yarn:—The yarn market during the past week has been practically steady with little business transpiring, Prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. Business for export has been booked, some 5,000 to 6,000 bales in all of 20's, 16's, 14's and 12's.

Liverpool, July 5, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	13.28 Pence
,, ,,	July	12.86 ,,
,, ,,	October	13.75 ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, July 7, 1922.

New York Market:—

October	.....	22.33 Cents
December	.....	22.10 ,,
January	.....	21.81 ,,
March	.....	21.70 ,,
May	.....	21.45 ,,
Spot	.....	22.70 ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, July 5, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August	.....	Rps. 54 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, July	.....	,, 394 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, July	.....	,, 474 ,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot	.....	Tls. 35.50
Tungchow October/November	.....	,, 32.50
Shanghai Spot	.....	,, 33.00
Shanghai October/November	.....	,, 30.00
M-ginned, Spot	.....	,, 33.00
Taichong Spot	.....	,, 33.50

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: The China Steam Filature market has been rather quiet during the week, with small business only. Prices are steady to firm, demand being chiefly for lower grades. Victory changed hands at Taels 1,245 for 12/22 deniers. The present high Francs exchange is keeping European buyers out of the market.

Tsatlees: Remain practically unchanged, with only small business reported. Blue Dragon, Flying Horse are quoted at Taels 1120.

Tussah: Quotations are Taels 770 for White Double Elephant grade. Market is quiet with nothing doing.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

350 B/s	China Steam Filatures	Comet grade	12/22	X-1	Tls.	1240
50 ,,	Shantung ,, ,,	Tai San	13/15	1	,,	1330
40 ,,	Meinchow ,, ,,	Rising Sun		1-2	,,	1190
70 ,,	Yellow Silk	Nancheoff			,,	470
60 ,,	Meinyang ,,	H. K.		1-2-3	,,	535
30 ,,	Tsatlees ,, ,,	K. K. Mars		X-1	,,	905

Shipment up to July 4, 1922.

	Season 1922/1923	Season 1921/1922
White Steam Filatures..	1401 B/s	1011 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures.	32 ,,	428 ,,
White Silks.....	108 ,,	161 ,,
Yellow Silks.....	494 ,,	890 ,,
Tussahs.....	352 ,,	730 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a quiet market, demand being chiefly for America.

Shipment of Raw Silk.

Yokohama Customs' returns show that during the second decade of June, the shipments of raw silk from Yokohama amounted to 9,269 piculs, being 1,196 piculs larger than the same period 1921 and bringing the total since January up to 136,744 piculs, a rise of 46,522 piculs over the same interval, 1921.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to June 25	1922)	273,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,		159,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,		237,000 ,,

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P.M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

July 10, 1922, Cause No. 1781, Yuen Tah & Co. v. Kosel; testimony taken of plaintiff.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

July 10, 1922, Cause No. 1781, Yuen Tah & Co. v. Kosel; judgment for plaintiff entered,

Miscellaneous Filings:

July 6, 1922, Cause No. 1443, Silas v. Arkell & Douglas; judgment.

" 6, " " " 1686, In re Receivership of Stewart Crane Co., Inc.; order.

" 6, " " " 1801, North v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 6, " " " 1800, Banque Belge pour L'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 7, " " " 1638, Chu v. Mesa & Co.; order.

" 7, " " " 1802, U. S. v. Lightner, alias Hibsman; affidavit; warrant issued.

In the United States Court for China

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Plaintiff,

—v.—

SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 1797
Civil No. 631
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China, July 10, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Samuel Zimmerman

Tsingtao, China.

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 28, 1922.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

" 7, " " " 1443, Silas v. Arkell & Douglas; notice of appeal.

" 7, " " " 1769, Chu Von Ding v. V. Perez de Tagle et al; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 7, " " " 1787, Marble v. Sternberg; judgment; application for order of execution.

" 8, " " " 1569, U. S. v. Thomson; order.

" 8, " " " 1803, Stotler v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; petition; summons to answer issued.

" 8, " " " 1787, Marble v. Sternberg; writ of execution issued.

" 10, " " " 1781, Yuen Tah & Co. v. Kosel; order; writ of exection issued.

" 10, " Corp'n " 44, Ichang Ice & Machine Works, Inc.; annual statement.

" 10, " " " 65, Shanghai Brokerage Corp'n.; annual statement.

" 10, " Cause " 1804, U. S. v. Bruce; affidavit; warrant issued.

" 10, " " " 1476, American Express Co. v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co.; consent to distribution of funds.

" 11, " " " 1803, Stotler v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 11, " " " 1804, U. S. v. Bruce; marshal's return of warrant; bond.

" 11, " " " 1805, Petroff v. Ballock; petition; summons to answer issued.

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Friday, June 10, to June 19, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate May Tael 1.22 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Africa Maru, May 30.

To Seattle.

Egg Albumen, Frozen	Pls.	1 916
Egg Yolk Frozen	,,	3,941
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	1,303
Oil, Wood	,,	10,656

S. S. Jadden, May 27.

To Boston.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	420
Nutgalls	,,	168

To New York.

Bristles	Pls.	130
Camphor	,,	265
Feathers, Duck	,,	50
Feathers, Goose	,,	49
Hides, Cow	,,	1,030
Oil, Wood	,,	1,455
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,098
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	122,238

S. S. Deucalion, May 30.

To Boston.

Nutgalls	Pls.	293
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	59,668

To New York.

Bristles	Pls.	45
Feathers, Duck	,,	97
Hair, Horse	,,	112
Oil, Wood	,,	3,056
Wool, Sheep's	,,	350
Carpets	Pcs.	27

S. S. Hawaii Maru, from U. S. A, May 22.

Carbon, Black	Pls.	70
Soda, Caustic	,,	169
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	137,387
Cot on, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	1,400
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	,,	2,910
Iron Bars Croppings	Ple.	8,054
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	4,490
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	11
Asphaltum	,,	3,673
Cement	,,	143
Coffee Beans	,,	35
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 129	,,	425
Gasolene	,,	2,813
Paper, Packing	,,	9
Paper, Unclassed	,,	75
Raisins	,,	9
Underwear	Doz.	241
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	52,286
Oil, Kerosene in Cases	,,	357,660

S. S. West Chapaka, from U. S. A., May 24.

S. S. Empire State, May 29.

To Honolulu.

Carpets	Pcs.	36

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.90
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	83
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	336
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	203
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	524
Egg Whole	,,	135
Oil, Wood	,,	284
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	33
Carpets	Pcs.	293

To San Pedro.

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	168
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	168

To Los Angeles.

Oil, Wood	,,	286

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	,,	11

To Boston.

Hides, Cow	,,	322

To Chicago.

Carpets	Pcs.	188

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 6	Pls.	5.94

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.04

Silk Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:

Yellow, Hankow Bls. 20	,,	20.48

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls 125	,,	125.76
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	660
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	1,033
Wool, Sheep's	,,	294
Carpets	Pcs.	115

S. S. Nanking, June 2.

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	3.63
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	33

Tea, Green:

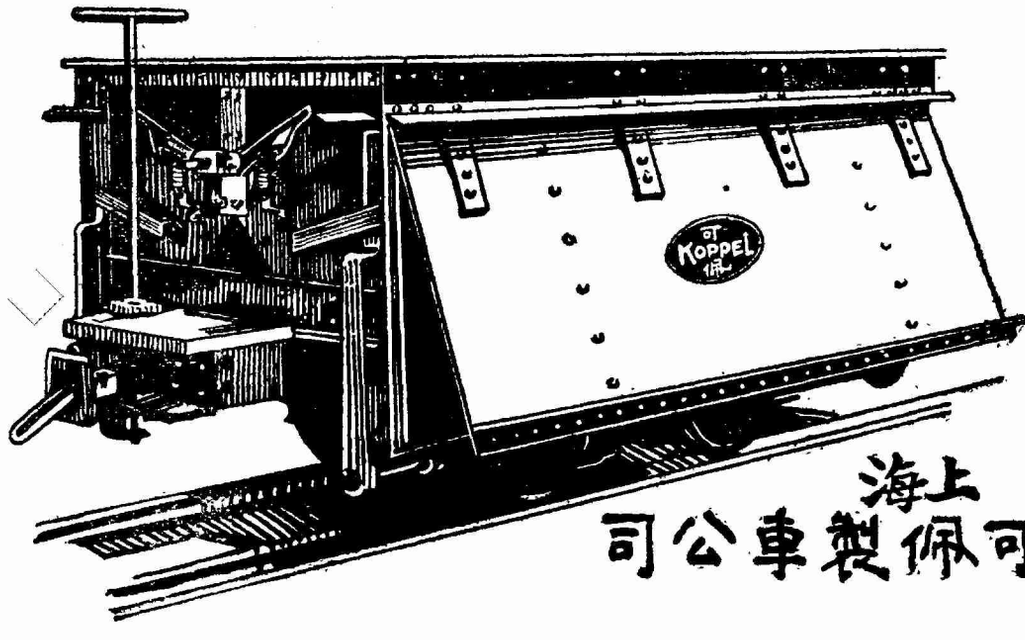
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	17
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	1,900

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	11

To New York.

Bags, Straw	Pcs.	1,800



Gable Bottom cars for Iron Ore supplied to a China Iron Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

21-293

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nanking ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		9.01		9.43	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.29		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.36		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.45	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T. P. L.	19.40
Taianfu ... ... d.					9.38	H day						H day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East... a.					18.25								—
Do. d.					18.55	P.M.L.						P. M. L.	—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.										P. M. L.	13.35	P. M. L.	—
Do. d.											14.00		
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		8.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Taianfu ... ... d.										T. P. L.	22.21	T. P. L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										H day	6.31	H day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.24		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.33
Soochow ... ... d.		8.25	9.41		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30*	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.	..	*8.38*	*9.33*	*13.48*	*16.08*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.27
Changan ... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah ... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction ... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.36*
Shanghai South ... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction ... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North ... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao ... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.00
Hangchow ... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.01	0.12
Zahkou ... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.